REGISTERED No. 1—1877.

The Bombay Gazette.

No. 8,837.—New Series. BOMBAY :—WEDNESDAY, JUNE 6, 1877.

ROYAL LIBRARY OF THE BOMBAY BRANCH OF THE ROYAL ASIATIC SOCIETY

53-

THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

THE Rates of Subscription to the *Bombay Gazette* will for the future be as follow :—

TO SUBSCRIBERS IN BOMBAY—*Delivered free.*

In Advance.		*In Arrear.*	
Per Annum	Rs. 48	Per Annum	Rs. 60
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Ten Lines and under—

First insertion	Rs. 5 0
Second do.	2 8
Third do.	2 8
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a line but no Advertisement counted as less than eight lines.

LONG ADVERTISEMENTS.

First insertion ..... 8 As. per Line.
Second do. ..... 2½ „ „
Third and succeeding ..... 2½ „ „
In the Native Languages, double the above.

For Advertisements which are to be inserted for a considerable time special contracts may be made.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

Advertisements of two or three lines relating to such matters as Small Sales, Business Cards, Situations, Wanted or Servants required, Houses or Lodgings to Let, Changes of Residence, Articles Lost or Found.

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Not exceeding three lines ..... Rs. 1-0
Each succeeding line ..... „ 0-8 As.

Advertisements exceeding five lines will be charged for at our present ordinary rates.

No Advertisement will be inserted for less than *One Rupee*, and payment must in all cases be made in *Cash*.

All Advertisements are charged according to the space occupied in Nonpareil, or smallest type, 12 lines of which go to the inch.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES : EACH—TWO RUPEES.

SHIPPING.

STEAM TO LONDON FROM KURRACHEE, CALLING AT ADEN, HODEIDA, JEDDAH, ALGIERS, AND LISBON.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited) will despatch the s. s. PATNA, 1,780 Tons, 200 H. P., Commander J. E. WITHERS, as above, from Kurrachee, on THURSDAY, the 31st May 1877.

The PATNA is fitted in the usual style of the Company's vessels, and has excellent accommodation for 31 First-class Passengers and 18 Second-class.

The Steamers leaving Bombay on TUESDAY, the 22nd May and on THURSDAY, the 24th idem, for Kurrachee, can carry forward Cargo and Passengers for transfer to the Patna.

For Freight or Passage apply to

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

Bombay, 6th May 1876.

WEEKLY STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE MALABAR COAST, CEYLON, MADRAS, AND CALCUTTA.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited), under contract with Government, will despatch the S. S. CANARA, 1,362 Tons, 200 H. P., Commander J. C. SHARP, on THURSDAY, the 7th June, 1877, at 4 P.M., calling at Ratnagherry, Vingorla, Goa, Carwar, Mangalore, Cannanore, Tellicherry, Calicut, Beypore, Cochin, Alleppey, Tuticorin, Colombo, Negapatam, Pondicherry, Madras, Masulipatam, Coconada, Vizagapatam, Bimlipatam, Gopalpore, False Point and at any other ports where inducement offers.

Cargo for Singapore and China can be booked fortnightly by the steamers on this line hence or from intermediate ports for transhipment at Galle to the Steamers of the Compagnie des Messageries Maritimes de la France which run regularly.

N.B.—No Cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

WEEKLY STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE PERSIAN GULF, VIA KURRACHEE.

Interchanging Cargo and Passengers at Bussorah, to and from Bagdad, with the Euphrates and Tigris Steam Navigation Company or other Steamers.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited), under Mail Contract with Government, will despatch the S. S. PACHUMBA, 870 Tons, 140 H.P., Commander J. MELVILLE, on WEDNESDAY, the 6th June 1877, at 4 P.M., to the PERSIAN GULF, touching at KURRACHEE, GWADER, JASK, BUNDERABBAS, LINGA, BUSHIRE, FAO, BUSRIE, and occasionally at BAHREIN and MAHOMERAH.

N.B—No Cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

BI-WEEKLY STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH KURRACHEE.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited), under Mail Contract with Government, will, during the S. W. Monsoon, despatch a Steamer to Kurrachee every WEDNESDAY at 4 P.M., and an EXTRA Steamer on every SATURDAY at 2 p.m.

The S.S. PACHUMBA, 870 Tons, 140 H.P., Commander J. MELVILLE, will be despatched on WEDNESDAY, the 6th June 1877, at 4 p.m.

The S.S. AKOLA, 572 Tons, 136 H. P., Commander T. M. WILLIAMS, will be despatched on SATURDAY, the 9th June 1877, at 2 p.m.

N. B.—No Cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH ITALY VIA SUEZ CANAL.

ITALIAN STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY of Messrs. R. RUBATTINO & Co., GENOA.

THE REGULAR STEAMERS LEAVE GENOA and BOMBAY on the 24th, and on the 1st *of each month.*

For extra steamers see list given below.

PASSENGERS' RATES.

(Inclusive of all Transit Fees through the Suez Canal.)

	1st Class.		2nd Class.		3rd Class.	
Aden	£22	....	£15	Including Wines.	.... £4	Without Wine.
Suez	36	....	22		 8	
Port Said	38	....	24		 9	
Messina	50	....	34		 14	
Naples	50	....	34		 14	
Leghorn	50	....	34		 14	
Genoa	50	....	34		 14	
Marseilles	52	....	35		 14-10	

Children under 3 years—free of charge. Children not above 10 years—half fare.

NEXT STEAMERS FROM BOMBAY :—

SUMATRA, to sail on SUNDAY, 1st July 1877.
ASSIRIA, to sail on WEDNESDAY, 1st August 1877.
AUSTRALIA, to sail on SATURDAY, 1st September 1877.
INDIA, to sail on MONDAY, 1st October, 1877.

All Steamers of this Company have large First and Second Class accommodation ; and always carry a Doctor and a Stewardess on board.

The steamers of this Company, as a rule, start precisely at 10 A.M. Any unavoidable detention will, however, be advertised at least one day previously.

For hand-books of information, rates of freight, &c., apply to

C. GRONDONA,
Agent Rubattino Steam Navigation Company,
No. 2, Hummum Street.

Bombay, 7th May 1877.

STEAM TO LIVERPOOL.

THE magnificent Steamship GUY MANNERING, 2,817 Tons Register, Captain CHARLES MANN, is now loading and is expected to sail on or about the 15th June.

This splendid steamer has a large airy Saloon, roomy and well ventilated Cabins, all handsomely fitted, also excellent Bath accommodation and affords a most desirable opportunity for Passengers proceeding Home. Special arrangement made for passages of families on application to

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.
or to
KING, KING & Co.,
Passenger Agents.

Bombay, May 26, 1877.

HALL LINE OF STEAMERS.

BOMBAY TO LIVERPOOL DIRECT, AND TO LONDON, OVERLAND, VIA NAPLES OR GENOA.

THE S.S. CITY OF BALTIMORE, 2,300 Tons Register, 300 H. P. nominal, Captain THOMAS COLLIN, will sail on SATURDAY, the 9th June, and will be followed by the

S. S. CHILDWALL HALL,
2,100 Tons Register, 300 H.P. nominal,
Captain TREGARTHEN, about the 27th June, and by the

S. S. TRENTHAM HALL,
2,100 Tons Register, 300 H. P. nominal,
Captain SHAW, about the 7th July, and *by the*

S. S. BRANKSOME HALL,
2,100 Tons Register, 300 H. P. nominal,
Capt. BRAND, about the 11th August, and by the

S. S. CITY OF BALTIMORE,
2,300 Tons Register, 300 H. P. nominal,
Capt. COLLIN, about the 29th August.

RATE OF PASSAGE MONEY, Rs. 500 TO LIVERPOOL.

Passengers are booked through to London, Naples, or Genoa, in connection with the Rubattino S. N. Company, at the following rates, including the Railway journeys from Suez to Alexandria, Rubattino Steamer, from Alexandria to Naples or Genoa, and Railway journey thence :—

FARES.

Bombay to London, via Genoa	Rs. 575
Do. do. „ Naples	„ 600
Do. Naples	„ 470
Do. Genoa	„ 495

A Rubattino Steamer leaves Alexandria every Friday.

For passage or further particulars apply to

KING, KING & Co.,
or to
W. & A. GRAHAM & Co.,
Agents.

N. B.—Messrs. HENRY S. KING and Co. and Messrs. KING, BAILLIE and Co. are the Passenger Agents for this Line in London and Liverpool respectively. Arrangements for Remittances, Sovereigns, Circular Notes, Shipment of Baggage, &c. will be attended by Messrs. KING, KING and Co., here.

Bombay, May 24, 1877.

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

THE following or other first-class Vessels will be despatched for EUROPE :—

	Vessels.	Tons.	H.P.	Captains.	
	GEELONG	1855	200	O. Fraser	8th do.
(c)	ZAMBESI	1451	270	A. Symons	15th do.
	SUMATRA	2188	450	C. Anderson	22d do.
(c)	HYDASPES	2984	400	D. Rennoldson	29th do.
	NIZAM	2725	450	A. E. Barlow	6th July.
(c)	DECCAN	3429	550	J. D. Gaby	13th do.
	TRAVANCORE	1900	350	W. Barratt	20th do.
(c)	AUSTRALIA	5063	600	J. S. Murray	27th do.

Passengers are booked to ADEN, SUEZ, BRINDISI, ANCONA, VENICE, MARSEILLES, MALTA, GIBRALTAR and SOUTHAMPTON by every Mail. The Steamers marked (c) proceed direct to Southampton ; but by the others Passengers change vessels at Suez, and those for Brindisi, Ancona, Venice, and Marseilles are conveyed by Rail from Suez to Alexandria.

A small Steamer leaves the New Dock Head at Mazagon, at 3 P.M. precisely on the day of sailing.

F. D. PARKER, Acting Superintendent.

Bombay, 5th June 1877.

STEAM TO CEYLON, PENANG, STRAITS, CHINA, AND JAPAN.

THE following Steamers will be despatched for the above ports, Carrying H. M.'s Mails, and taking also Passengers and Cargo for Madras and Calcutta.

Vessels.	Tons.	H.P.	Captain.	
PEKIN	3777	600	W. Woolcott	11th June, at 3 p.m.
MIRZAPORE	3763	600	A. Parish	25th do.
HINDOSTAN	3113	600	N. Roskell	9th July, at 3 p.m.
PESHAWUR	3781	600	C. A. White	23rd do.

F. D. PARKER,
Bombay, 5th June 1877. Acting Superintendent.

STEAM TO KING GEORGE'S SOUND, ADELAIDE, MELBOURNE, AND SYDNEY.

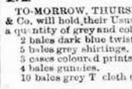
THE following Steamers will be despatched for the above ports (calling at Galle) :—

Vessels.	Tons.	H.P.	
AVOCA	1482	250	Capt E. G. Stead, 23rd June, at 3 P.M.
TANJORE	2263	450	Capt J. C. Almond, 21st July, at 3 P.M.

F. D. PARKER, Acting Superintendent.

Bombay, 5th June 1877.

ANCHOR LINE—INDIAN SERVICE.
BOMBAY TO NAPLES & LIVERPOOL, VIA SUEZ CANAL.



THE S. S. MACEDONIA, Captain J. LAIRD, will sail on WEDNESDAY, the 13th June. She will be followed by the

S.S. TRINACRIA,
2,197 Tons Register, 424 H.P. nominal, about the 23rd June, and by the

S. S. EUROPA,
2,377 Tons Register, 424 nominal, H.P. about the 18th July, and by the

S. S. ITALIA,
2,245 Tons Register, 424 H.P. nominal, about the 8th August, and by the

S. S. INDIA,
2,289 Tons Register, 500 H.P. nominal, about the 5th September.

RATES OF PASSAGE MONEY.

TO NAPLES	Rs. 400
TO LIVERPOOL	Rs. 500

Passengers desirous of making a short stay in Italy, may disembark at Naples and proceed on to Liverpool by the following steamer, and passengers disembarking at Naples can have their heavy baggage taken on to Liverpool without any extra charge.

Messrs. HOLME & Co., the Company's Agents at Naples, will render any assistance and tender any information required by the Passengers.

For passage, &c., apply to

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co.,
Agents.

Bombay, May 30, 1877.

SALES BY AUCTION.

BENNETT AND COMPANY,
No. 4, FORBES STREET.

AUCTION SALE of valuable and handsome household furniture, plated, glass and porcelain ware, piano, at 25, Apollo Street.

THIS DAY, WEDNESDAY, the 6th inst., at 1 P.M., Messrs. BENNETT & Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at the above-mentioned place, the valuable & handsome household furniture, &c., the property of H. R. CORLETT, Esq., the same comprises rich glasware, handsome dinner, dessert, and breakfast services, best plated ware, &c., rich glass ware such as liquor, claret and champagne-glasses, sodawater tumblers, decanters, water-goglets, fruit-dishes, butter-pots, salt-cellars, whits and gold coffee cups and saucers, fancy teapots, cruet stands, breakfast companion, claret jugs, toast rack, chamber, table and piano-candlesticks, oil and kerosine and chamber lamps, &c., handsome carved blackwood French polished household furniture, such as a set of camp table in 2 pieces, whatnot, cupboard, circular, pier, square wine carved, writing and lady's workable easy, folding, rocking and drawing-room chairs, hatstand, folding screen teapoys, and hassocks, centre Ottoman ornament and card-stand, Brussel's and Cumbay carpets, door rugs, pictures, flower vases, dressing and washing-tables, dressing glasses, clothes presses, wardrobes, chest of drawers, towel horse, bath tub, commode, meat-safe, dispense table, &c., &c.

No catalogues, and the property is now on view.

AUCTION SALE of valuable and handsome household furniture, plated, glass and porcelain ware, piano, at 31, Middle Colaba.

ON SATURDAY, the 9th instant at 1 P.M., Messrs. BENNETT and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at the above mentioned place the valuable and handsome household furniture, &c., the property of F. COOPER, Esq.

No catalogues, and the property will be on view 4 days before the day of sale.

BENNETT & Co.

Bombay, 6th June 1877.

NUSSERWANJEE, CULLIANDASS & Co.

THIS DAY, WEDNESDAY, the 6th instant, Messrs. NUSSERWANJEE, CULLIANDASS & Co. will sell by Public Auction, at 2 o'clock P. M., at their room, Meadow Street, No. 41 :—

By order of the Honorable Beachcrdass Ambaidass, Esq., on account and risk of Hajee Sulaiman Esqu—

L W	180-200	26 bales grey shirting, 8¼ lbs.
S L J		

On account of the concerned—

Ex s. s. Craigforth.

696 V B	1—20	bundles brass wire, each 10 lbs.	
	2—34	do.	do.
	3—100	do.	do.
	4—10	do.	do.
	5—100	do.	do.
	6—33	do.	do.

NUSSERWANJEE, CULLIANDASS & Co.

Bombay, 6th June 1877.

MENESSE AND COMPANY.

TO-MORROW, THURSDAY, the 7th inst., Messrs. MENESSE & Co. will hold their Usual Weekly Auction Sale at their rooms, a quantity of grey and coloured piece goods, twist, &c., &c.

2 bales dark blue twist
5 bales grey shirtings.
5 cases colour.d prints.
4 bales gunnies.
10 bales grey T cloth 6 by 32 inches.

MENESSE & Co.

Bombay, 6th June 1877.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

INDIAN TRAVELLERS' GUIDE.

PASSENGERS by Rail or Boat arriving in Bombay will find full and accurate information regarding every ROUTE to TRAVEL from this City to other parts of India and abroad, in the "INDIAN TRAVELLERS' GUIDE," published at the *Bombay Gazette* Press on the 1st of each month. This "GUIDE" is the only one published in Bombay, and containing alterations, the service of Trains and Steamers on this side of India corrected up to date. The "GUIDE" has an excellent Railway Map of India, and an Introduction giving much useful information to Strangers staying a week or two in Bombay.

PRICE—EIGHT ANNAS.

ANNUAL SUBSCRIPTION ..... Rs. 5.

The GUIDE may be obtained at
The "BOMBAY GAZETTE" OFFICE,
The BOOKSELLERS,
The BOMBAY HOTELS, and
The PRINCIPAL RAILWAY STATIONS.

CINCHONA FEBRIFUGE
OR
MIXED CINCHONA ALKALOIDS.
Prepared by the Government Quinologist.

Recommended by Government as a substitute for Quinine.

Rs. 1-12 per ounce phial.

D. S. KEMP & CO.,
SASSOON HOUSE, BOMBAY.

For Sale.

THE SECOND EDITION OF

MACLEAN'S GUIDE TO BOMBAY

PRICE RUPEES FIVE.

IN ONE HANDSOME VOLUME CLOTH BOUND CONTAINING UPWARDS OF FIVE HUNDRED PAGES.

THE GUIDE contains an increased amount of local and general information, corrected to the latest practicable date ; while the whole contents of the work are carefully revised and re-arranged, and made as correct and trustworthy as possible.

DR. F. B. SEERVAI,
SURGEON DENTIST,
No. 2 HORNBY ROW,
Opposite the New General Post Office.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

VICTORIA GARDENS.

By kind permission of
J. H. GRANT ESQUIRE,
Municipal Commissioner.

MADAME CARLOTTA TASCA
Begs to announce that
THE LAST GRAND PROMENADE CONCERT
Of the season will take place
ON SATURDAY, JUNE 9TH.

MADAME CARLOTTA TASCA.
MISS ELCIA MAY.
MR. ALFRED PLUMPTON.
MR. J. ROLLINGS.

MR. JOHN MORRIS
IN HIS
EXTRAORDINARY PROTEAN ENTERTAINMENT.

THE BAND
OF
H. M.'s 20TH REGIMENT, N. I.

CONUNDRUMS.

An Elephant will be given to the Author of the best Conundrum, and to the Author of the Worst a rich cut-glass double Scent Bottle. Intending competitors should send their Conundrums (which must be original) under cover to Messrs. Soundy and Co., before Friday evening.

OPERETTA.

DANCING IN THE CIRCLE.
To a Quadrille Band to commence at Ten O'clock.

STALACTITE CAVERN.

HERMIT'S CAVE.

GRAND DISPLAY OF FIREWORKS
AND BRILLIANT ILLUMINATIONS.

THOUSANDS OF LAMPS AND CHINESE LANTERNS.

Tickets may be obtained of Messrs. SOUNDY & Co.

Reserved Seats	Rs. 3
Family Seats, admitting three	„ 7
Promenade	„ 1

Refreshment will be provided by Messrs. KERNER and MINNS.

A comfortable BUNGALOW at Cumballa Hill, with four Bed and Bath Rooms, a large Drawing Room, and a very large Dining Room, large Compound laid out with neat and valuable Garden, Water laid on. The whole house could be Repaired and Repainted and Rematted by the Lessor, according to the taste of the incoming tenant. Rent Rs. 150. For further particulars apply to

P. BYRAMJEE,
28, Meadow Street. House Agent.

TO BE LET, the BUNGALOW in Marine Lines, just vacated by Captain BEYTS. For rent and other particulars apply to

P. BYRAMJEE,
No. 28, Meadow Street. House Agent.

THE SHOLAPOOR SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the SECOND ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the SHAREHOLDERS of the Sholapoor Spinning and Weaving Company, Limited, will be held at the Registered Office of the Company, No. 2, Church Lane, Fort, on WEDNESDAY, the 20th June instant, at 3-30 p.m., for the purpose of transacting the following business :—

1st. To receive the Directors' Report and the Audited Balance Sheet for the year ending 31st December 1876.

2nd. To appoint Directors in place of those who retire by rotation but are eligible for re-election, and to confirm the appointment made by the Board.

3rd. To appoint Auditors for the ensuing year and to fix their remuneration.

4th. To transact any other business which may be brought before the Meeting.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from MONDAY, the 11th, to WEDNESDAY, the 20th June 1877, both days inclusive.

MORARJEE GOCULDASS & Co.,
Agents.

Bombay, 4th June 1877.

PROCLAMATION.—BOMBAY TO WIT.—

By virtue of a Precept to me directed, I hereby proclaim and give Notice, that the THIRD SESSIONS of 1877 of OYER AND TERMINER, and GENERAL GAOL DELIVERY, will be holden before the Hon. Court of Judicature at Bombay, at the Court House, on WEDNESDAY, the 27th day of June instant, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon, for the trial of all Treasons, Murders, and other Felonies, Perjuries, Conspiracies, and other Crimes, Misdemeanors, and Offences, had, done, or committed, within the Town and Island of Bombay, and the Limits thereof, and the Factories subordinate thereto ; and also for inquiring, hear, and determine, in the like manner, all Treasons, Murders, Felonies, Forgeries, Perjuries, Crimes, Extortions, Misdemeanors, Offences, Wrongs, and Oppressions, had, done, or committed by any of His Majesty's British Subjects in any of the territories which now are subject to, or dependent upon, the Government of Bombay, or within any of the Dominions of the Native Princes of India in alliance with the said Government.

And also, that at the same time and place will be holden a Session of Admiralty, for the trial of all Treasons, Murders, Piracies, Robberies, Felonies, Misdemeanors, Offences, and other Maritime Crimes whatsoever, done or committed on the High Seas.

And I hereby give notice to all persons bound to prosecute and give evidence at the above Sessions, or in any way concerned therein, that they are to attend at the time and place abovementioned, and not to depart without leave of the Court.

And I hereby give notice to all Justices of the Peace, Coroners, Escheators, and also all Chief Constables and Bailiffs of the Town and Island of Bombay, and the limits thereof, that they be then and there in their proper persons, with their Rolls, Records, Inditements, and other remembrances, to do those things which to their offices in that behalf appertain to be done.—Dated the 4th day of June 1877.

CURSETJEE FURDOONJEE.
Sheriff.

BASS'S BEER IN WOOD.

MONTHLY Consignments of the above, SELECTED from the BEST BREWINGS, are RECEIVED by

TREACHER & Co., LIMITED,
BOMBAY,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

COLD DRINKS

May be obtained immediately by slowly pouring Liquor over a lump of Ice held by Ice Claws into a tumbler. The thirsty need not to wait in impatient tantalization while the ice is dissolving in the tumbler for the enjoyment of his peg, cup of claret, or glass of beer, but can have it *at once*, sharp, clear, and

REFRESHINGLY COLD.

	Cash Rs. a.	Credit. Rs. a.
Richly Cut GLASS ICE TRAYS, with hollow Stems, each, from	7 8 to	14 0
ICE PAILS, mounted in the best electro-plate	16 0 to	18 0
ICE CLAWS (Scissor shaped) for serving Ice of best electro plate, from	9 0 to	10 8
ICE TONGS do. do.	6 0 to	7 0

TREACHER & COMPANY, (LD.)

DEVONSHIRE CIDER,
BOTTLED BY FOSTER.

THE SEASON'S DISTILLATION of this deliciously refreshing Beverage has arrived, and fully maintains the high reputation of the Bottlers.

Quarts per doz. Cash Rs. 9-0.
Pints „ „ „ 6-0.

SOLE AGENTS,
TREACHER & COMPANY (LD.),
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

For Sale at this Office.

THE NEW INDIAN CUSTOMS' ACT AND TARIFF,
In neat Pamphlet form, 8vo demy. 25 pp.
PRICE—FOUR ANNAS.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

The scale for these Advertisements is as follows :—Not exceeding 3 lines, Re. 1 ; each succeeding line 8 As. No trade advertisements are admitted under this scale.

THE SCOTTISH SCHOOLS in the FORT and in BYCULLA have RE-OPENED TO-DAY.
5th June, 1877. D. MACPHERSON, Joint Secy.

TO LET, A FIRST STOREY in Hornby Row. Very airy. "W S," care of *Bombay Gazette* Office.

TO LET IN FORT, Two Floors admirably adapted for Residence, open to the breeze. Rent Rs. 50 each. Apply to "R," care of this paper.

WANTED, A FURNISHED BUNGALOW at moderate rent, for the rains only. Apply to P. BYRAMJEE, House Agent.

FOR SALE Harmonium—Alexandre's Drawing Room Model stops with percussion, in Rosewood, second hand, but in good order. Apply to ROSE & Co., Rampart Row

TREACHER & COMPANY, LD.,

INVITE ATTENTION TO THEIR LARGE STOCK OF ELECTRO-PLATED

DOUBLE WALLED ICE JUGS.

These Jugs being formed of 2 vessels (one inside the other) preserve Iced Drinks, Champagne, Claret Cup, &c., at a low temperature for hours, the chamber between the two vessels acting as a non-conductor of heat.

The designs are elegant, and the Electro-plating of good quality. Prices from Rs. 28 to Rs. 56.

ICE PAILS,
ALL ELECTRO-PLATE, Rs. 30 to Rs. 40.

OAK ICE PAILS,
MOUNTED IN ELECTRO-PLATE,
From Rs. 18 to Rs. 25.

ICE PAILS,
GLASS-MOUNTED WITH ELECTRO-PLATE,
Rs. 12 to Rs. 20.

ICE CLAWS AND TONGS,
From Rs. 5-8 to Rs. 10-8.

BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

CHOLERA REMEDIES.

THE following REMEDIES for CHOLERA and DIARRHŒA are all of tried efficacy :—

D. S. KEMP & Co.'s CHOLERA TINCTURE, thoroughly trustworthy, and of small compass. Extensively used by Native Governments and Municipalities. Per phial, Rs. 2 and Rs. 3 8.

D. S. KEMP & Co.'s CHOLERA MIXTURE. Also very trustworthy and extensively used. Per phial, Re. 1.

RUBINI'S ESSENCE OF CAMPHOR. Per phial, Re. 1.

DR. LEITH'S CHOLERA MIXTURE, WITH OPIUM. Pints, Re. 1 4. Quarts, Rs. 2-4.

DR. LEITH'S CHOLERA MIXTURE, WITHOUT OPIUM. Pints, Re. 1. Quarts, Re. 1-8.

CHOLERA PILLS, as supplied to Troops by Government. Per phial, Re. 1.

DR. COLLIS BROWNE'S CHLORODYNE. Per phial, 12 annas, Re. 1-8, and Rs. 3.

All the above are supplied per dozen at wholesale rates.

DISINFECTANTS.

MACDOUGALL'S CARBOLIC POWDER AND LIQUID.
CONDY'S DISINFECTING FLUID.
SIR W. BURNETT'S DISINFECTING FLUID.
PERMANGANATE OF POTASH FOR DISINFECTING DRINKING WATER.

D. S. KEMP & CO.,
SASSOON HOUSE, BOMBAY.

WATERPROOFS! WATERPROOFS!!

FOR THE COMING MONSOON.

ASQUITH & CO. respectfully inform their numerous customers that they have received their NEW STOCK OF WATERPROOF CLOTHING from the first manufactory in Great Britain. All Garments have been made to Special Order, cut from our own patterns to fit easy, and will be found comfortable in wear and most effectual in use.

CASH PRICE LIST.

	Rs.	a.
"CHESTERFIELDS."—Double-Breasted, Fine Drab Oriental Mull, Light, Strong, and Durable	Coats 12 / Suits 20	8 / 0
Best Drab Vulcanised, Zephyr Oriental Mull, the Lightest reliable material manufactured	Coats 15 / Suits 20	0 / 0
Double Twilled Mull, steam Vulcanised—a strong and useful Coat for District use with Silk Collar	20	0
Double Texture—Strong Drab Mull, with Silk Collar. The Waterproof solution is between two substances of Cloth, warranted not to stick : the best Waterproof Coat manufactured	25	0
"ULSTERS"—Double-Breasted, with Waist Belt, made of extra Stout Twilled Cambric, Drab Velvet Collar, one outside cash or ticket pocket on left cuff : the best and most durable Coat manufactured	38	0
"MILITARY REGULATION CAPES."—Best Blue Prunetta Cloth, DOUBLE TEXTURE	40	0
Waterproof Leggings. Stout Twilled Cambric	5	8
Double Texture Oriental Mull	6	8
Caps. Fine Drab Double Texture, Silk Lined, Ventilating Crown	6	0
Waterproof Sheeting Stout Twill, 72 inches wide, per yard	6	8
Waterproof Sheets, fitted with Brass Eyelets, most useful for the Districts	25	0
	30	0
Umbrellas. Best Brown Silk from	11	8
„ „ „ Ladies	9	8
Useful and Strong Alpaca	6	8

To Mofussil Residents—Chest measurement and height will secure a correct fit.

THE OVERLAND KIT WAREHOUSE,
8, RAMPART ROW, BOMBAY.

PIANOFORTE HIRE & PIANOFORTE TUNING.

REPAIRS OF PIANOS AND OTHER MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS.

S. ROSE & Co. are the Sole Appointed Agents for—

The Noted Grand Square "Sympathetic" Piano.

Which they are prepared to LET OUT on Hire on SPECIAL TERMS, inclusive of Tuning.

Tunings by a Professed English Tuner.

PIANOFORTES are kept in tune at the lowest contract rates by the half-year or year.
A large Selection of Pianofortes for Hire at POONA and in the Bombay Presidency at moderate rates.
REPAIRS OF PIANOS AND OTHER MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS.

THE BOMBAY MUSICAL DEPOT,

S. ROSE AND CO.,
9, RAMPART ROW, BOMBAY.

NEW HATS AND HELMETS.

BADHAM AND COMPANY

HAVE just Opened out a Special Shipment of the above in all the Leading Shapes.

A Discount of Ten per Cent. for prompt Cash.

DRESS HATS.

	Rs.	a.
Lincoln, Bennett & Co.'s best quality Black Silk	16	8
Lincoln, Bennett & Co.'s best Drab Naples Felt	12	8

FELT HAT.
FOR EVENING WEAR.

The "Cantab," Stiff Black Felt, Round Crown	9	8
The "Polo," Black Stiff Felt, Round Crown, very narrow Brim	9	8
The "Derby," do. do. do.	9	8
The "Edinburgh," Black Stiff Felt, Round Crown, Wide Brim	9	8
The "Ellesmere," Black Stiff Felt, High flat Crown	9	8
The "Ellesmere," Drab do. do.	9	8
The "Ellesmere," Light Brown do. do.	9	8
The "Ellesmere," Dark Brow do. do.	9	8
The "Geneva," Soft, Black Felt Spring, Brim, Medium Height	8	8
The "Geneva," Soft, Drab Felt Spring, Brim, Medium Height	9	8
The "Geneva" Soft, Light Brown Felt Spring, Brim, High Round Crown	9	8
The "Hamilton," Soft, Blak Felt Spring Brim, High Square Crow	8	8
The "Hamilton," Soft, Drab Felt Spring Brim, High Square Crown	9	8

TRAVELLING HAT.

Scarborough, Blak and Drab, Soft Felt throughout a good Travelling Hat	8	8
Tweed Hats, Lined Silk, for Travellers	5	0
Tweed Turbans, do. do.	3	8
Black Velvet Turbans, Lined Silk	5	0
Tweed Caps, Lined Silk, (Ear Flaps)	5	0
Seal Skin Turbans, Lined Silk	7	8
Do. Caps (Ear Flaps)	8	8
Scotch Caps, Glengarry, Lined Silk	5	8
Clerical, Best Black Felt, wide Brims	8	8
The Teral, now so much worn	18	8

REGULATION HELMETS, &c.

	Rs.	a.
Cork on Felt, covered White Drill	15	8
Extra Quality Cork on Felt, covered White Do., best quality, made thoroughly Flexible	22	0
Treble Gilt Spikes and Chain for the above Hunting or Shooting Shape, covered with Tan Flax, wide Brim, bound Leather, highly recommended for Mofussil wear	15	8
Covered with White Drill, the same shape	15	8
Cork or Felt Helmets covered Tan Flax, a splendid protection	15	8

DRAB FELT HELMETS.

Fitted with Patent easy Inner Band with raised felt outside Turban, a splendid protection	30	0
Drab Felt Helmet, very light for morning wear	13	8
Drab Felt, Melton or Shooting shape, wide brim, fitted with patent easy Inner Band, a splendid protection	18	8

LADIES' SUN HATS.

The "Alpine," Drab, Wide brim and well ventilated	13	8
The "Princess." Fine Drab Felt, very wide brim, same width all round, well ventilated	15	8
The "Beatrice," Fine Drab Felt, wide brim, a pretty shape	13	8
The "Gainsboro," Fine Drab Felt, the latest novelty, Turn up at the side, very light and well ventilated	13	8
The "Alexander," Drab Felt, very light and well ventilated	13	8
The "Lawn," Ladies' Black Felt, Stiff Round Crown, very narrow brim. The latest shape	9	8
The "Lawn," Ladies' Fine Drab, Stiff Round Crown, very narrow brim. The latest shape	9	8
The Teral, soft throughout	18	8

PITH HELMETS AND SUN HATS.

Best Cale ta Manufacture Ladies' and Children's	5	0
Gents' Shooting, with straight brims in front, extra thickness for Jungle use	5	
The "Western" Boys' Stiff Black Felt Hat, Round Crown	7	8
The "Western," Boy's Stiff Drab Felt Hat, Round Crown	7	8

BADHAM AND COMPANY,
RAMPART ROW, BOMBAY.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

THEATRE ROYAL,
GRANT ROAD.

DAVE CARSON'S MINSTREL AND VARIETY TROUPE.

TO-NIGHT, WEDNESDAY, JUNE 6.

Under the distinguished and immediate Patronage of THOSE THAT ATTEND.

DAVE CARSON
AS
ANNA MARIA D'CRUZE,
A CL

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

TUESDAY EVENING, 5TH JUNE 1877.

BUSINESS re-opened here to-day after the holidays with a very quiet feeling, and with the exception of Cotton, in which there has been rather more life apparent owing to the stronger advices from Liverpool, transactions have not been large. Every day shows more clearly that we are about the end of the season, and we only await the first fall of rain to see export operations reduced to the usual limited level of the monsoon.

The rumours of peace negotiations between Russia and Turkey, current before the holidays, have not as yet received further confirmation, and Consols, taking the dividend into account, have receded ⅜ and French Rentes ½, the latest quotations being 94⅛ and 104 respectively.

Cotton in Liverpool has assumed a decidedly stronger appearance, the sales yesterday being 20,000 bales, of which 3,500 bales were Surats, while spot quotations show a general improvement since Thursday last of ⅛d. in Surats and 1-16d. in Americans. In arrivals there is a like advance, and it seems by no means improbable that the lowest point of the market has been passed, although there is nothing on the face of things yet to warrant any rapid advance.

The following are the weekly figures, which, owing to the holidays, we have been unable to issue earlier.

The visible supply for all Europe on the 1st instant gives the following comparisons :—

	1877.	1876.	1875.
Total supply of all kinds.	2,820,000	2,671,830	2,714,200
„ „ „ Surats ...	606,000	628,000	1,006,660
For the U. K. only the figures are :—			
Stock in Liverpool.....	1,155,000	1,050,660	969,770
Do. London.....	50,000	57,620	102,140
American afloat.....	90,000	116,000	185,000
E. Indian „	142,000	229,000	378,000
	1,437,000	1,453,280	1,634,910
Price of Mid. Orleans ...	6 1-16d.	6 3-16d.	8 1-16d.
„ Fair Dhollera ...	4 13-16d.	4¾d.	5¼d.
Difference.....	1¼d.	1 13-16d.	2 13-16d

Yesterday's telegram from New York quotes ready Mid. Uplands at 11⅛ cents., August shipment at 11⅜ cents. per lb. The receipts at the U. S. ports to date are as follows :—

	1877.	1876.	1875.
Three days' Receipts...	4,000	4,500	3,000
Total since 1st Sept ...	3,887,000	4,624,400	3,400,000

The Manchester Piece Goods Market is reported firm but business is checked by the higher prices asked. In the London General Produce Markets, Coffee and Cocoanut Oil is quoted the same as on Thursday last. The following are yesterday's quotations for Seeds :—

Calcutta Linseed to arrive 54s. ex. Warehouse 56s.
Do. Rapeseed do. 54s. 6d. do. 58s. 6d.
Bombay Linseed.....do. 56s. 6d.
Ferozepore Rapeseed .....do. 52s.

And for Wheat, cost freight and insurance to arrive :—

Club No. 2 via Canal 53s. via Cape 51s. per quarter.
Soft Red do. 51s. do. 48s. 6d. to 49s. do.

At the London Tanned Skins and Hides sales yesterday 1,843,000 were offered. The Seales were very flat, both sheep and goat skins being slow of sale at a decline of 2½ to 3d.

A payment of £75,000 into the Bank of England took place yesterday, and the London Money Market appears to be easier, the rate of discount on 6 months' sight Bank Bills being quoted at 2⅜ as against 3 per cent. on Thursday.

Bar Silver in London is still quoted at 53¾d per oz.

STERLING EXCHANGE to-day has been quiet but firm at about the closing rates of Friday. There has been very little business done, the Banks being by no means willing buyers, but there is nothing to account for any advance in rates, and the general opinion is still in favour of a further decline taking place at an early date. The announcement made in the House of Commons last night with respect to the forthcoming loan shows that there is no certainty yet as to the amount to be raised at Home, and necessarily also in India, so that we have still a time of uncertainty before us as regards Government action. Closing quotations to-day are :—

Bank Bills, on demand ...	Rs. 8 9-16d.	per Rupee
Do. 6 months' sight....	Rs. 8 15-16d.	„
Credits, 3 „	Rs. 8 15-16d.	„
Documents, 3 „	Rs. 9d.	„

On Calcutta we quote demand bills at ½ to 3/16 per cent. premium, 60 days' sight 1 per cent. discount.

GOVERNMENT PAPER is extremely quiet, and we have not heard of any transactions to-day. We quote Fours, Rs. 97⅜ ; Fours-and-a-half, Rs. 97¾ ; Fives-and-a-half, Rs. 100⅝ to Rs. 102.

The Bank of Bombay return for the week ending on Friday evening shows the following changes :—

Public Deposits at H. O.	Dec. Rs.	29,97,219
„ „ Branches	Inc. „	3,53,155
Other Deposits	Inc. „	14,41,917
Loans „	Inc. „	11,89,197
Bills Discounted	Dec. „	5,71,664
Cash and Currency Notes.....	Dec. „	20,93,892

The heavy reduction in Cash, it will be observed, is entirely due to Government withdrawals, the trade demand showing a reduction of upwards of 8 lacs and as regards the money market, therefore, the position cannot be considered as altogether advanced. The Government withdrawals may prevent a reduction in the rate of discount at to-morrow's Board Meeting, but if so, we can only look upon the downward movement as temporarily postponed, every day now reducing the demand on the Bank for trade requirements.

THE SHARE MARKET to-day has been quiet with only a very moderate business passing. Bank of Bombays are ½ per cent higher ; National Bank Rs. 2 per share lower. Land and Press Companies are unchanged. Spinning and Weaving Companies are in moderate request, but in some instances values have gone against holders.

COTTON to-day has been very firm, and although no great extent of business has been done for export, the advance in Liverpool causes sellers to hold for a rise of Rs. 2 since yesterday and Rs. 3 to Rs. 4 per candy since the commencement of the holidays. The local mills are still active buyers of Dhollera descriptions, and as these constitute the bulk of our supplies, values are generally maintained at the equivalent of quite ¼d. per lb. over Liverpool arrival prices. The receipts from up-country are rapidly falling off, yesterday's being 6,270 bales, making a total of only 10,436 bales for the four days. We quote :—

Good Oomra	Ready.....	Rs. 186	per candy F. P.
F. G. F. do.	„	181	„ „
G. F. do.	„	177	„ „
Good Dhollera	„	191	„ „
F. G. F. do.	„	185	„ „
G. F. do.	„	180	„ „

LINSEED is dull owing to the decline which has latterly taken place at Home, and we now quote ready Rs. 6-4½ to Rs. 6-5 per cwt. WHEAT is in strong request and the paucity of supplies supports prices. Best White is extremely scarce and commands Rs. 39, while Red is more plentiful and obtainable at Rs. 32 to Rs. 33 per candy.

FREIGHTS are quiet but fairly steady. For Liverpool by steam we quote £1-16-3 to £1-17-6 and by sail £1-15 to £1-17-6 per ton.

PIECE GOODS are rather more firmly held owing to the improvement in Cotton at Home, but the demand here is as dull as ever, both from first hands and the bazaar, the clearances from the latter being only estimated at about 100 packages per day.

BOMBAY BILL AND STOCK LIST.

BANKS.

Banks.	No. of Shares.	Nomi. Value p. sh.	Paid up.	Last Dividend.	Cash. Rates per Share.
		Rs.	p. a.		
Agra Bank	100,000	100	all	6 p. ct	109½
Bank of Bengal	40,000	500	all	10 do.	699
Bank of Bombay	20,000	500	all	10 do.	703½
National Bank of India.	10,000	500	all	3 do.	106
Bank of Madras.....	60,000	250	all	10 do.	640

SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANIES.

Alexandra S. and W. Co.	750	1,250	all	50 p.a*	1,120
Alfred Mills Co.....	250	1,000	1,000	80 p.a.	1,100
Allianse Spinning.....	500	2,500	all	125 p.a.	2,380
Anglo-Indian S. and W. Company	30,000	100	90	..	80
Bhowmuggur M. and P. Company	300	2,000		40 p.a.	1,575
Bombay United.....	900	1,000	all	60 p.a*	1,125
Bombay Hemp and Jute Mill Company.....	2,000	300	all	..	270
Broach Mills	1,800	150	all	10 p.a*	135
Colaba S. and W. Co. ..	900	1,000	all	40 p.a*	885
Coorla S. and W. Co.....	1,000	1,000	all	..	1000
Central India S. and W. Company	2,500	500	450	..	680
Dharumsey Spinning ..	3,000	2,000	all	50 p.a*	1,075
Fleming S. and W. Co..	1,600	1,250	all	50 p.a*	1,265
Great Eastern.....	1,400	1,000	all	30 p.a*	1,285
Hindustan S. & W. Co..	875	1,000	all	40 p.a.	1,110
Hydrabad S. and W. Co.	700	1,000	1,000	..	930
Jowraj Balloo Mills	750	1,000	all	55 p.a*	1,040
Khandelah Spinning ..	750	1,000	all	60 p.a*	1,240
K. Muconjee S. & W. Co.	1,000	1,000	all	30 p.a*	985 xd.
Madras Spinning	300	1,250	all	Nil	1000
Madras G. Spinning....	425	1,000	all	80 p.a*	1,320
Manchester & Bombay. S. and W. Co.	30,000	50	50	..	47½
Mandvie S. and W. Co...	1,200	500	all	..	420
Manockjee Petit's.....	2,500	1,000	all	100 p.a*	1,350
Morarjee Spinning	1,043	1,000	all	70 p.a*	1,355
Managon S. and W. Co..	2,000	5,000	..	..	315
National S. and W. Co. of India.....	950	1,000	all	..	985
Nerlad S. and W. Co....	400	1,000	all	..	930
Nicol Press Manufacturing Co., Ld.....	600	2,000	all	..	950
ursey S. and W. Co....	2,500	400	all	..	370
rienial	1,000	625	all	50 p.a*	795
Prince of Wales Spinning	600	1,250	all	..	1,235
Rassoon S. & W. Co....	17,500	1,000	all	..	950
Soondersdas Spinning ..	650	1,000	all	50 p.a.	999
Do do. 4 Share..	800	1,000	250	125 p.a.	200
holapore S. and W. Co.	400	1,000	all	..	1005
letoria Mills	550	1,000	all	..	100

*For Share for the half-year.

BANK OF BOMBAY.

STATEMENT of the affairs of the Bank of Bombay on the 1st June as compared with the statement issued on the 26th May :—

LIABILITIES.	26th May. Rs.	1st June. Rs.
Proprietors' Capital.....	1,00,00,000	1,00,00,000
Reserve Fund, invested in Government Securities.....	20,00,000	20,00,000
Public Deposits at Head Office	69 95 730	39 98 511
Do. do. do. at Branches	24 97 33	26 50 78
Other Deposits	1 03 4 868	1,2,0,257 3
Post Bills	69 188	61 243
Cash Credits, undrawn	4 88 491	4,48 192
	3,24 27,563	3,11 83,457
ASSETS.		
Government Securities	29 84 230	29 84 230
Cash Credits, on Security of Government Paper, Bullion, and Merchandise	17 16,565	16 86 573
Loans on Security of do. do.	46,82,282	58,51,479
Current Accounts, overdrawn	33 159	8,515
Bills Discounted	1,00,40 549	94,68,885
Stamps	3,712	3,764
Dead Stock		
Rs. 5,17,062 Amount applied in reduction „ 1,55,000	3,62,062	3,62,062
Bullion	1,75,375	4,82,459
Cash Balances with Correspondents ...	34 491	16 988
Cash and Currency Notes	1,24 14,626	1 03 2,804
	3,2 ,27,563	3,11,85,457

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

THE S. S. TYNE, 1,440 tons, Captain J. BROWN, sailed yesterday for Calcutta, with a general cargo.

THE S. S. STRATHLEVEN, 188 tons, Captain C. W. PEARSON, sailed yesterday for Rangoon in ballast.

THE SHIP VICTORIA CROSS, 1,262 tons, Captain A. R. YOUNG, will sail to-day for Liverpool, with a general cargo.

THE S. S. PEARL, 366 tons, Captain W. MCGREGOR, arrived in harbour yesterday from Bhownuggur, with a cargo of 1,702 bales cotton, and seventy deck passengers.

THE S. S. OORUN, 160 tons, Captain G. J. BAKER, arrived in harbour on the 4th instant from Coast and Carwar, with a general cargo and thirty-seven deck passengers.

THE BARQUE REHEMANY, 593 tons, Captain A MILNE, arrived in harbour on the 4th instant from Mauritius (May 10th), with twenty-three deck passengers, and general cargo.

THE B. I. S. CO'S S. S. MEDINA, 523 tons, Captain E. C. RUSSELL, arrived in harbour yesterday from Carwar (June 3rd, with a general cargo, and four deck passengers.

THE SHIP TONIQUE, 1,413 tons, Captain DAVIS, arrived in harbour yesterday from Liverpool (February 17th), with a cargo of 2,022 tons coals. The vessel is consigned to the Captain.

THE S. S. MARINA, 865 tons, Captain R. RAMSAY which arrived in harbour on the 4th instant from Liverpool (April 21st), brought a cargo of 865 tons coals. The vessel is consigned to Messrs. W. and A. Graham and Co.

ARRIVALS.

June.	Vessels.	Commanders.	From.
4	Rehemany	Milne	Mauritius, May 10.
	Oorun (s)	Baker	Carwar, June 2.
5	Pekin (s)	Woolcott	Southampton, May 10.
	Medina (s)	Russell	Carwar, June 3.
	Tobique	Davis	Liverpool, Feb 17.
	Pearl(s).....	McGregor.....	Bhownuggur, June 4.

DEPARTURES.

June.	Vessels.	Commanders.	Destinations.
5	Lady Lisgar	Hughes	Havre.
	Strathleven	Pearson.....	Rangoon.
	Timor (s)	Brown	Calcutta.

The following vessels obtained their port clearances yesterday :—
Steamer Hafton, Hodges, to Liverpool.
Ship Victoria Cross, Young, to Liverpool.

The following vessels were entered out for loading yesterday:—
Steamer Medina, to Coast and Calcutta.
Steamer Pearl, to Coast and Carwar.

CALCUTTA.

ARRIVALS.

June.
1 Hellespont (s).....Holloway .....Tuticorin, May 24.
Madras(s).....Mann.....Rangoon, May 27.
Asia (s).....Flower .....Madras, May 28.

DEPARTURES.

June.
1 Khandalla (s) ....
City of London (s)... ....
Queene Anne(s)..... ....
D. of Buccleuch(s)... ....
Fethe Salem ....
Ploermel ....

VESSELS SPOKEN.

By Madras—Sip British Navy off False Point.

MADRAS.

ARRIVAL.

June.
2 Bokhara (s)..... ..... Calcutta.

DEPARTURES.

May.
31 Surz (s)..... .... Calcutta.
Jun-1 India(s)..... ..... Calcutta.
Celia (s) .... Calcutta.
Bay of Biscay..... ..... Calcutta.
Witch .... Cocanada.

PASSENGERS ARRIVED.

Per S S "Navarino"—From London to Madras.—Major and Mrs Brandli, Mrs Tillard, Rev and Mrs Kremmer, Mr W Harvey and Miss Davis.

To Calcutta—Mr and Mrs Gerror, Mrs Fairhell and two children, Mrs Ross, Mr Purdon, Mr F Tysler, Mr J B Stevens, Miss Lassart.

Per P and O S "Bokhara"—From Calcutta to Madras—Mr R L D Gompertz seven natives, Mr W E Ormsby and native servant, and Mr A Eubank and native servant.

To Galle—Dr W J Palmer and native servant.

To Southampton—Mrs C H Gardner, Mr H Mosley, Col J P Sheriff, Miss Misses Lamp, Conductor Ewing, Mr and Mrs L R Forbes, two infants, Mr W J Beverley, Mr and Mrs W B Martin, infant and child, Mrs M A Martin, Mrs W A Roberts and two children, Mr R Jones, Lieut Cubitt, and Mrs J A Hackett.

To Bombay—Capt T Alderton, and Mr T Macknight.

ADEN.

ARRIVALS.

Mar. 24 Vestal, H M S, Hand, from Hodeida.
May. 1 Empress of India, barque, Nacoda, from Calcutta.
16 W H Thorndike, barque, Gorham, from Zanzibar.
18 St Osyth, ss, Mc Nabb, from Cardiff.
19 Mansoura, E, ss. Lutfi, from Berbera.
20 Kwang Tung, I G S, Campbell, from Perim.
20 Hallamshire, ss, Sanderson, from Cardiff.
20 West Stanley, ss, Runciman, from Cardiff.
22 Scills, I G boat, Sanfelice, from Z illa.
24 Lotus, ss, McNabb, from Cardiff.
23 Sumatra, ss, Anderson, from Venice.
23 Deccan, ss, Gaby, from Southampton.
24 Irrawady, ss, Gauvain, from Shanghai.
25 Pembbroke, ss, James, from Bombay.
25 Marina, ss, Ramsey, from Liverpool.
25 Exeter, ss, White, from Bombay.
28 Albula, ss, Bradley, from Suez.
28 Surat, ss, Burne, from Bombay.
29 Bangkok, ss, Brown, from London.
29 Cape Clear, ss, Ross, from Southampton.

DEPARTURES.

May. 22 West Stanley, ss, Runciman, to Bombay.
23 Lotus, ss, Mc Nabb, to Singapore.
23 Sumatra, ss, Anderson, to Bombay.
23 Deccan, ss, Gaby, to Calcutta.
25 Mansoura, E, ss, Lutfi, to Berbara.
25 Halamshire, ss, Sanderson, to Bushire.
25 Irrawadgy, ss, Gauvain, to Marseilles.
25 Pembbroke, ss, James, from Liverpool.
25 Euxine, ss, White, to Hull.
28 Empress of India, barque, Nacoda, to Calcutta.
26 Marina, ss, Ramsey, to Bombay.
28 Scilla, I G, boat, Sanfelice, to Suez.
28 Surat, ss, Burne, to London.
29 Cape Clear, ss, Ross, to Bangkok.

VESSELS IN HARBOUR.

Vestal, H M S, Hard, from Hodeida.
W H Thorndike, barque, Gotham, from Zanzibar.
St. Osyth, ss, Mc Nabb, from Cardiff.
Kwang Tung, I G S, Campbell, from Perim.
Albula, ss, Bradley, from Suez.
Bangkok, ss, Brown from London.

DAILY IMPORTS.—JUNE 5.

FROM LIVERPOOL.

City of Baltimore s—101 kegs iron nails and 65 boxes tinned plates, Hassumally Lalljeeya : 4 casks paint of sorts, Adamjee Pirmjee.

Strathleven s—2,027 bundles hoop iron, Abdoolraman Sallaymomed ; 650 bundles rod iron, Abdoolally Rumsoodin.

Macedonia s—40 cases tobacco, Jacob Sawoo and Co.

Guy Mannering s—5 cases hardware, Ebrahjee Jevajee.

FROM LONDON.

Cathay s—20 cases provisions, Treacher and Co ; 6 packages beer, Sorabjee Pestonjee and Co.

Crosforth s—3 casks vinegar, W Watson and Co.

Guy Mannering—3 packages hardware, Nathoobhoy Hakeenjee ; 300 bundles sheet iron, Damodar Prajjee : 10 barrels bleaching powder, Mahamedbhoy Jamaldin.

India s—25 cases whiskey, Treacher and Co.

FROM GLASGOW.

Macedonia s—100 casks pale ale, Wallace and Co.

FROM NEW YORK.

Game Cock —17,600 cases petroleum oil, W Nicol and Co.

DAILY EXPORTS.—JUNE 5.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

Astronomer—200 bales cotton, Lyon and Co ; 53 bales cotton, Munsookbhoy Bhagoobhoy ; 20 bales cotton, Nusserwanjee Manockjee and Ho.

T Macfellan —150 bales cotton, Gaddum and Co ; 70 bales cotton, Pelly and Co.

Ellen Rate—500 bales cotton, Nusserwanjee Manockjee and Co ; 76 bales cotton, Kavuldass Tricamdass.

Helen Scott—900 cwts linseed, H Clason and Co ; 36 bales wool, Heeramund Khaldass ; 53 bales cotton, Killick, Nixon and Co ; 300 bales cotton, Bechendass Ambeidass.

Knight Companion —750 bales cotton, Peel, Cassels and Co ; 76 bales cotton, Kavuldass Tricamdass.

Guy Mannering s—30 bales wool, Ganjee Thackerdass ; 40 bales wool, Shamjee Veerjee ; 55 bales wool, Khimchund Chunchulmes ; 30 bales wool, Nemraj Narotumdass ; 30 bales wool, Purmanund Dayalbhaee ; 1,600 cwts linseed, W and A Martin, and Co ; 36 bales cotton, Govindram Dwarkadass ; 25 bales cotton, Shewjee Mooljee ; 6 bales cotton, Nusserwanjee Cursetjee.

Macedonia s—215 bales cotton, 1,500 cwts wheat, and 1,495½ cwts linseed, J C Bushby and Co ; 145 cwts coir yarn, Kessowdass Sewdass ; 1,600 cwts wheat, H Clason and Co.

City of Baltimore s—0 bales wool and 25 bales hemp, Khimjee Lukimsee and Co ; 260 bales cotton, Tharia Topen ; 350 bales cotton, Ralli Brothers ; 625 bales cotton, Peel, Cassels and Co ; 200 bales cotton, Greaves, Cotton and Co ; 49 bales cotton, Govindram Dwarkadass ; 250 bales cotton, J C Bushby and Co ; 110 cwts coir yarn, Nandjee Govindjee ; 191 cwts coir yarn, Nanjee Khuttow ; 22½ cwts myrabollams, H Clason and Co ; 3 bales cotton, Laljee Naranjee ; 146 cwts coir yarn, Mooljee Hurridass ; 62 bales cotton, Gyanchund Bhoolchund ; 49 bales wool, Goculdass Toolseedas ; 51 bales cotton, Prajjee Toolseedas.

FOR LONDON.

Cartvale s—108 bales hides, Mahamed Moosa Brothers ; 5 bales hides, Ludhabhoy Cassumbhoy ; 1 bale skin, Mahamedbhoy Abdoolla and Co ; 2284 cwts myrobollams, Jetha Purshotum ; 27 bales hides, Dharumsey Veljee.

FOR DUNKIRK.

Saran Scott —2,400 cwts linseed, Volkart Brothers.

FOR AMSTERDAM.

Allegiance —4,500 cwts linseed, Finlay, Scott and Co.

FOR BREMERHAVEN.

Peter Denny —150 bales cotton, Gaddum and Co.

FOR HAVRE.

Algonquin —605 bales cotton, W Nicol and Co.
City of Boston—426 cwts rapseed, and 29 bales cotton, Vinay and Co.
Jalawar—4,950 cwts rapeseed, George Lockhart and Co.

FOR GENOA.

Macedonia s—10 bales cotton, Peel, Cassels and Co.

FOR TRIESTE.

Geelong s—59 bales cotton, Peel, Cassels and Co ; 234 bales cotton, Geo Lockhart and Co.

FOR VENICE.

Geelong s—100 bales cotton, Knoop and Co.

FOR CALCUTTA

Timor s—68 bales cotton, Jankeedass Sewdayall.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVALS.—JUNE 4.

Jahan, Capt, Madras Staff Corps, on sick leave, from Kamptee.

DEPARTURES JUNE 5.

Yates, Capt, Bombay 28th Regt. N. I. on ..., to ...
Stevens, Lieut 3-1 Bombay Cavalry, from leave, to Mhow.
Cock, Capt, Bombay Sappers and Miners from leave, to Kirkee.
Thomas, Lieut, Bombay 7th Regt N. I. on furlough, to England.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA ORDERS.

(*Gazette of India, June 2.*)

Mr Paul Agabeg Peters, Probationary Asst Surveyor, for two months.

Mr J A Fristas, Accountant, 4 h grade, is granted leave on medical certificate for six months from 1st April.

Privilege leave, with allowance for three months is granted to Capt J T Wright, RE, Ex Engr, Peshawur Division, Mr Ashurst, CE, Asst Engr, will offic ate as Ex Engr.

Mr R Ewing, Temporary Asst Engr, 1st grade, is promoted to Temporary Ex Engr, 4th grade.

Capt of Firebrace, RE. Manager Rajputana Railway, is granted eighty one days privilege leave.

Mr J Tait, Ass. Engr, 2nd grade, is transferred from the Meerlan Division to the Office of Engr in-Chief.

Mr H P Edwards, Store Keeper is transferred from the Sehwan Division to the Magazine as a temporary measure.

For Sale at this Office.

MAPS OF THE SEAT OF WAR.

No. I.

COLOURED MAP OF TURKEY IN EUROPE WITH BESSARABIA.

Size 20½ by 13½ inch.

PRICE—MOUNTED ON CLOTH, RUPEE 1-6, WITH ROLLERS, Re. 1-8.

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*** It will prevent possible mistakes, if, in ordering one or other of our War Maps, the order specifies them as No. I. or No. II.

NOTICES TO CORRESPONDENTS.

ONE OF THEM.—Your opinion has been communicated to the party concerned.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

[THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS TWO RUPEES. THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

BOMBAY.

BIRTH.

DREWET—June 4th, at Khamgaum, Berar, the wife of T. Drewet, M. E., of a daughter.

DEATH.

LAND—June 4th, at Upper Colaba, Arthur Holmer Seymer, the beloved son of Surgeon Major J. Land, M. D., Royal Artillery, aged 2 years, 9 months, and 19 days.

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTHS.

BERRILL—May 6th, at Edinburgh, the wife of J. Melville Berrill, District Superintendent of Police, Nimar, C. P., of a daughter.

OWEN—June 1st, at Bangalore, the wife of Hepbert Owen, Esq., Superintendent Government Telegraph, Bellary Division, of a daughter.

SCOBELL—June 1st, at Cawnpore, the wife of the Rev. J. F. Scobell, of a son.

MARRIAGE.

LAWRENCE—RUNDLE—May 30th, at Umballa, by Rev. John B Bruneson, M.A., Henry John Lawrence, Captain, Bengal Infantry, Assistant Commissioner, Punjab, to Grace May, daughter of C. S. Rundle, C.E.

DEATH.

CURTIS—May 26th, at Nani Tal, Godfrey Lindsey, second son of Surgeon-Major J. Lindsey Curtis, The Royal Irish, aged one year and five months.

ALL MONEY ORDERS, CHEQUES, and other Remittances sent to this office should be made payable to the "Proprietor of the *Bombay Gazette*."

The Bombay Gazette

WEDNESDAY, JUNE 6, 1877.

WE think there are signs in the great debate which took place in the House of Commons on Mr. Gladstone's resolutions that growing dissatisfaction with the conduct of the present Ministry is felt throughout England ; and we should not be surprised if Mr. Gladstone, at the next general election, were to find himself once more the possessor of a majority. Although we have admired the present Government because it refused at the bidding of excited popular clamour to turn its back upon the traditions of 1854-55, when England fought side by side with Turkey, and saturated the Crimea with her blood ; and although we have praised the apparently firm stand against Russian schemes of aggression which was concealed beneath its bold words, we have not been able to get rid of the idea, since the outbreak of hostilities between Russia and Turkey, that the policy initiated by Lord Beaconsfield was, if it was worthy of the name of policy, only one of "sound and fury, signifying nothing." That demonstration of the fleet in Besika Bay electrified Europe with astonishment, and Englishmen were proud that their Government could by such a manly manœuvre secure for them the respect and admiration of the nations of the Continent ; but very soon the Besika Bay incident was explained away, and Europe had an opportunity of being amused at a pretty theatrical *coup*, which was apt to remind some people of Leech's picture of the bold boy who chalked up "no Popery !" on the wall, and then ran away. Then followed all those warnings, despatches, expostulations, conferences, protocols,—sometimes in favour of Turkey, sometimes against it—which had an echo of boldness in them, but which up to the present moment have neither prevented war nor seen England ready with any definite scheme of defence of the gigantic interests which that war involves. The chivalry of Englishmen, who disliked the idea of throwing themselves into the arms of their old enemies, the Russians, against their old allies, the Turks, has restrained them from approving of Mr. Gladstone's actions and predisposed them to condemn him as a mischief-maker and violent sentimentalist ; but now, at all events, they are beginning to appreciate his honesty, and to ask themselves whether it would not be just as well if their Government did not possess a little of the same excellent quality. The principal speakers of the Opposition taunted the Government with having no other policy than "words, words, "vain words ;" and we here in India, who see time slipping past without a movement on the part of England, and the result and object of Russia in concentrating so much of her strength in Armenia becoming more and more palpable, could wish that the charge did not contain so much justice. We would not, like Mr. Gladstone, have England go to war with Russia against Turkey ; but we agree with him and his adherents that it would be tranquillising to the spirit of the nation if Government were to show more distinctly that it does possess some settled policy. Let Russia beat Turkey, or let Turkey beat Russia—we do not care much which eventuality takes place ; only, let England take immediate steps to protect her own interests. She cannot afford to let any Power become more powerful in the Eastern Mediterranean, the Red Sea, and the Persian Gulf than she is ; above all, she dare not permit Russia to become so. Yet, while the Opposition is taunting the Government with having no policy, Russia is slowly approaching the points at which the vital interests of England will be distinctly menaced and endangered.

The Marquis of Hartington, in supporting Mr. Gladstone's resolutions, said he did so because they asserted that the policy of which the celebrated despatch of the 21st September was the most striking illustration, and which was supported by Lord Salisbury at the Conference, was a reality and not a sham. He depicted the way in which the Government had abandoned point after point, until little of its original policy was recognisable. We think it shows how much veering about there has been in the conduct of Lord Beaconsfield's Ministry when we find the Opposition actually endeavouring to force them to accept a policy which they abandoned long ago, according to circumstances. Lord Hartington ridiculed the landmarks of the so-called Conservative policy. One was that the British Government would not sanction a foreign army in Turkey ; yet there was a foreign army there now. Another was that the British Government would not sanction any misgovernment in Turkey ; yet misgovernment in Turkey still continues But the point on which he wished to be understood most clearly—and which he contended to be the object of Mr. Gladstone's resolutions—was that British interests are not identical with the maintenance of the integrity and independence of the Ottoman Empire. This is the key-note of Liberal policy. Theoretically, Mr. Gladstone and his followers may be right in such a contention, because, as a matter of fact, the preservation of the Government of Turkey is not essential to the Security of England's interests in the East. We wish that the leaders of the Conservative party had evident intention to act purely on the defensive, dealt with this most important argument. It Montenegro is still quiescent nor have the would have been easy to answer it, and in the answer alone would have lain a policy, broad, defined, and satisfactory. Although England's interests are not bound up with those of the Turks, yet England's interests in the East render it imperative that she should possess certain parts of what are now Turkish territory ; or that she should have a dominant influence in the counsels of any Government which succeeds the present Government of Turkey. Therein lies the key to England's position. If, for instance, Russia were to overthrow the Turkish Government, and take possession of such points of strategy as would enable her to have command of the Bosphorus, the Black Sea, the Levant, the Red Sea (on which she would obtain a certain amount of influence by the seizure of the Turkish seaboard of Arabia), and the Persian Gulf (on which she could obtain power by spreading her conquests from Armenia into Mesopotamia), could any one fail to see how greatly England's interests would be imperilled ? The Marquis of Hartington ridiculed the idea of British interests being connected with the integrity of the Ottoman Empire. He said he had met this argument in nearly every speech made by the supporters of Government, and apparently the idea afforded His Lordship considerable amusement. Nothwithstanding this he must know well that there are parts of the present Turkish Empire which must either be in the hands of England or of some Power between which and Russia there could never be any natural *rapprochement*, and over which England should possess a predominating influence. It would not, perhaps, matter whether that Power were Turk or Christian ; but at present the Turkish is the best one, so far as the protection of British interests in the East is concerned, for the situation, and if England decides not to give the Ottomans material support, she is bound to protect her own interests by seizing certain portions of the Ottoman territory. The Chancellor of the Exchequer, in replying to Lord Hartington, gave a kind of definition of the policy of his Government, but not one which could be regarded as satisfactory. He defined the positions taken up respectively by the Government and the Opposition as being that, while the latter had always urged the use of force, the former had as consistently objected to the use of force. The weakness of this statement is apparent to any one who considers what the British Government has up to the present moment gained by its tactics since the commencement of the agitation against the Turks. It has positively gained nothing, except a reputation for using big words, the natural accompaniment of which should be force, and remaining content with its wordy bravery. Lord Salisbury cannot be an admirer of the "no force" policy of his Government ; for we remember that, immediately after the Conference in Constantinople, His Lordship made an important speech in which he expressed the opinion that no reforms could be carried out in Turkey unless they were enforced. It is not "no force" that will keep open the Suez Canal for England ; nor is it "no force" that will prevent the Russians from marching on Constantinople or establishing a force along the Euphrates and the Tigris. The folly of drawing the distinction he did between the policy of his Government and that of the Opposition must surely have become apparent to Sir S. Northcote when he proceeded to talk in a vague, and certainly not vigorous, manner of the "interests "which England possesses in common with "other nations." He thought that England's "road to India is of great importance "to us." He did not care for Russian advances in Central Asia ; but "you "have to look to keeping open the direct line "to India itself and see that it is not blocked "or stopped. And we do attach very great "interest to the vigilant protection of the "Suez Canal and to Egypt itself in a minor, "but still in an important, degree." He did not know what point might be challenged ; "we must wait and see." He added, "we "desire to maintain a strict neutrality," and summed up by trusting that he had thoroughly explained the policy of Government. Now, how can the road to India, even by way of the Suez Canal, be kept open by the British Government if the distinctive feature of its policy is declared to be "no force" as opposed to the "force" policy of the Opposition ? "No force" may be consistent with a policy of strict neutrality, but it is quite incapable of protecting those great British interests which are in peril in the struggle between Turkey and Russia. Mr. Gladstone's arguments for asking England to support Russia are well known ; but of course they could never be agreed to unless England were bent upon political snicide or took the precaution of making an arrangement with Russia for dividing the spoils of the war—an arrangement which happily never can be practicable, but which, if it were, would be infamous. In the debate we are now reviewing he set them forth with his characteristic eloquence ; and for our part we are sorry to see that so much ability has been spent upon a wrong, though popular, cause. Had Mr. Gladstone used as a fundamental contention in his policy the argument that England was bound to employ force, but that that force should be used neither against Russ nor Turk (England possessing no great admiration for either), but solely for the prompt protection of British interests in the East, he would undoubtedly have had the whole country on his side. In shuffling as it has done, in talking so much and doing so little, the Government has lost a great opportunity ; and it is only the utter wrongness of the course advocated by the ex-Premier that is keeping it in office.

THE MONSOON.

THE *Pekin*, which arrived yesterday with the Overland Mails, experienced heavy monsoon weather in this sea up to about 300 miles from Bombay. Yesterday, in the early morning and again towards evening, the sky was much overcast, and there was every indication of early rain. We hear, however, by telegraph from Madras that the Travancore Resident has not yet telegraphed the arrival of the monsoon.

ARRIVAL OF THE ENGLISH MAILS OF THE 18TH MAY.

THE P. and O

LATEST INTELLIGENCE.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

(By Red Sea Cable.)

PARLIAMENTARY.

LONDON, JUNE 5.

In the House of Commons last night, Lord George Hamilton, Under-Secretary of State for India, in reply to a question, said the Secretary of State for India will not ask for authority to raise money until the Budget has been presented, and that he was unable to fix a date for this.

THE INSURRECTION IN CIRCASSIA.

Official Russian despatches have been received respecting the insurrection in Circassia, which state that the Russian troops have had several engagements with the Circassian insurgents and have defeated them with great loss.

INSURRECTION IN TEREK.

A fresh insurrection against Russian rule has broken out in Terek.

BOMBARDMENT OF SATOCHI.

Several Turkish ironclads have bombarded Satochi, near Pitzunda, on the Abkhasian shore of the Black Sea, but have failed in an attempt to land troops there.

STATEMENT BY THE "TIMES."

LONDON, JUNE 5.

The *Times* of to-day announces that Count Schouvaloff is the bearer of a Note from Russia in answer to certain questions put by England, and that the Note refers to the eventual temporary occupation of Constantinople by the Russians.

TURKEY AND MONTENEGRO.

Three Turkish divisions are operating against the insurgents in Montenegro.

THE WAR FEELING IN GREECE.

ATHENS, JUNE 4.

The Greek Chamber of Deputies has approved a Resolution demanding party leaders to coalesce and form a War Ministry.

THE MAILS.

LONDON, JUNE 4.

The heavy Bombay Mails of the 7th ultimo, via Southampton, were delivered in London to-day.

LONDON, JUNE 4. AFTERNOON.

The Liverpool Cotton Market closed firm. Surats firm.

The London Cotton Market has been firm.

Fair Dhollera..... 4 15-16d.

The Manchester Market has been firm, but higher prices asked seriously check business.

3 per cent. Consols for account.. 94¼.

5 do. French Rente 1872.. 104.

Bar Silver ..... 53⅝.

The sum of £75,000 has been paid into the Bank of England.

Arrival.—Assam.

LINE REPORT.—JUNE 5.

Cable right to Fao. Turkish line right to Fera. Persian line interrupted beyond Tiflis. No messages received from England or Europe.

STEAMER REPORT.

GALLE, JUNE 5, 8-35 A. M.

Mail Steamer Zambesi, from China, arrived.

WEATHER REPORT.—JUNE 5.

(Madras Time.)

CANNANORE, 5 P. M.—Weather fair, wind W., ther. 85, bar. 29-82 d.

CARWAR, 5 P. M.—Weather overcast with thunder, wind variable from N. W. to S. W. 6 to 1, ther. 86, bar. 30-3. Fall of rain 2 cents.

MANGALORE, 5-12 P. M.—Weather fine, wind S. E., N. W. Fall of rain 69 cents.

TUTICORIN, 5 P. M.—Weather fine, wind S. moderate, ther. 90, bar. 29-80.

VIZIANAGRAM, 5 P. M.—Weather cloudy, wind S. W. light, ther. 92.

RATES OF EXCHANGE ON LONDON.

Bank Bills, on demand		1s. 8 9-16d.	per Rupee
Do	6 months' sight...	1s. 8 15-16d.	,,
Credits,	,, ,,	1s 8 15-16d.	,,
Documents,	3 ,, ,,	1s. 9d.	,,

WAR TELEGRAMS.

New arrivals by the mail and other steamers will find the War Telegrams of each week, with the leading articles on the War from the daily *Bombay Gazette*, conveniently arranged in the Indian Supplement to our Overland Summary, published every Monday.

Yearly Subscription to Summary with Supplement...Rs. 12 } (Indian postage free.)

Single Copy ... .Annas 4

REUTER announced three weeks ago that the Comte de Paris had accepted office as Minister of Public Works in the new Ministry. This was a mistake. We find from the list in the Home papers that the Minister in question is M. Paris.

THE Rev. Alexander G. Lewis, Bachelor of Arts, and Acting Garrison Chaplain in Bombay, has on several occasions distinguished himself as an opponent of the liberty of the press. We were scarcely surprised, therefore, to learn, from an editorial paragraph in a contemporary on Monday last, that, in the course of his sermon on the previous evening, he had again expressed an unfavourable opinion on Anglo-Indian newspapers. The immediate occasion of his strictures we were, however, at a loss to understand, till we found that some half-jocular remarks about "a certain young padre," which occurred in a letter from our Matheran correspondent, were intended to apply to Mr. Lewis. We sincerely sympathize with the reverend gentleman in the agony which these observations seem to have caused him. The only reparation which it is in our power to offer him is a promise that, if he will favour us with the manuscript, or an outline, of his discourse, we shall try our poor best to do justice to his transcendent abilities. In the meantime we would affectionately advise this young gentleman,—the next time he gets into a pet to get out of it before he enters the pulpit.

WE hear that Her Majesty the Queen has been graciously pleased to accept a copy of the poem "Victoria, England's Queen, Kaisir-i-Hind," which was written in commemoration of the Delhi Assemblage. The poem was published at the *Bombay Gazette* Office, and a few copies were specially printed and elegantly bound in Royal red and gold, at the *Gazette* Office, for presentation. The author was the gentleman who writes under the *nom de plume* of "Raseim Willowby."

THE Bombay Town Council yesterday had before it a communication from the Local Government on the subject of the Municipal Commissioner's Annual Report for 1876, which was recently issued. Special attention is paid by the Government to the report of the Health Officer. On the subject of night-soil disposal, Government remark that they "are glad to learn that the improvements in working the pumps for discharging it into the harbour at the Carnac Bunder, introduced by the Hon. E. W. Ravenscroft when Municipal Commissioner, have succeeded so far in abating the nuisance that it is now comparatively little felt. It is, however, clear that till some good plan of sub-soil drainage is perfected and adopted, the nuisance will always exist to some extent. This is a question of funds, and can only be undertaken in the future after the water supply schemes have been completed." The Council appeared to be rather at a loss to decide whether the latter part of this quotation was an expression of opinion on the part of Government, intended to stop the Municipality from contemplating any large drainage scheme at present, or merely a quotation from Dr. Weir's report. The following will be appreciated by the public as a valuable hint to the Health Department:—"As a minor detail regarding the improvement of the night-soil carts, Government would suggest their being painted some bright colour to distinguish them from the water-carts, so that the unwary passer-by may have some chance of avoiding them before becoming aware of their proximity by the sense of smell." Government also referred to the death-rate, the water-supply, and other matters treated of in the Report. The communication was ordered to be recorded. Another important document was submitted to the Council, in the shape of a long report from Mr. Rienzi Walton, Executive Engineer to the Municipality, on the subject of the drainage scheme put forward by Mr. Pedder in his proposals for the improvement of Bombay. The Report was ordered to be circulated, and will be considered at the next meeting. Several members of the Council expressed objections to the proposed extension of the tramway along the Girgaum Road, on the ground that the street was narrow and there would be great liability to accidents. It was stated that the matter is entirely in the hands of the Municipal Commissioner, who said he was awaiting a report on the subject from the engineer. A detailed report of the meeting will be published to-morrow.

OF the two thousand law students who appeared at the examination for pleaders at Allahabad in January last, only thirteen have succeeded in passing for the High Court.

LIEUTENANT-COLONEL GEORGE ARCHIBALD GALLOWAY, of the Cavalry, has been removed from the Indian army and placed on the retired list, with an allowance of two hundred pounds per annum.

WE understand that Mr. C. E. Bernard succeeds Lieutenant-Colonel Mackenzie as Judicial Commissioner of the Central Provinces.

THE sad news has been received that Lieutenant Hobday, of the Company of Sappers and Miners, now marching from Dehra Ghazee Khan to Quettah, shot himself on Thursday last at a place called Fazilpore. Verdict, temporary insanity.

AN unkind fate, says the *Pioneer*, attended a little entertainment of a new kind given by the Viceroy at Simla on Wednesday evening last. There was to be a public performance, in the evening, of certain Imperial Minstrels, "under distinguished patronage," so Lord Lytton, with continental recollections in his mind no doubt, invited a party of friends to a preliminary dinner at Peliti's new *café*. The guests had assembled and were waiting for the arrival of His Excellency and Lady Lytton, when down came one of the chandeliers on the table, with a smash. The kerosine, writes a correspondent, "being of the earth, earthy—*à la Bazaar moafic*—caught fire. The whole tablecloth seemed in a blaze. A friendly carpet put out the conflagration, and the debris of the dinner service were arranged afresh in an adjoining room, but if the Viceroy had not been a little late, every one would have sat down." Whose place was just under the chandelier? Our correspondent leaves this question, so momentous from the point of people fond of speculating about things that might have happened, altogether unanswered. The catastrophe will have operated to disenchant Simla society with its first experience of a *dîner en ville*.

A LADY sends the following letter to the *Statesman* as bearing on Miss Donnelly's case:—"I will relate a fact which happened to myself before I left Calcutta. I sent a bearer for some stamps; he brought a three together and one loose, which I used first. I was in the act of writing 'stamped' across it, when I saw that the stamp looked dirty, and on looking closer I found it was a used stamp. On calling the bearer he coolly told me it was the mark of his thumb, but I saw it was no such thing, and that the man really knew he was trying to cheat me. If I had not written 'stamped,' I would have sent the letter to the post, as I did not remark the stamp being a used one while pasting it on my letter. I know nothing about law, but I do know that common-sense will tell us that no young lady just entering life, and as yet unmarried, would blight the whole of her future life for two pice. I cannot believe it. I have never seen Miss Donnelly."

THE Corporation of St. Petersburg merchants has decided to subscribe half a million roubles for the war; each merchant of the first guild giving three hundred roubles, and each of the second, fifty roubles.

THE *Whitehall Review* learns "on unquestionable authority" that Captain Richard Burton is homeward bound on the Austrian Lloyd steamer to Trieste, having successfully convinced the Khedive that he is the happy possessor of rich gold and silver mines in Egypt.

THE two foreign correspondents at Russian head-quarters at Kischeneff—MacGahan and De Woestyne—carry their portraits stamped by the staff, instead of passports. It is presumed that this is to aid the Cossacks in *not* shooting them by error in the event of a disaster.

THE Khedive (the *Choir* says) has paid for another season of Italian Opera at Cairo, but it is said that the cost has been so enormous that he has resolved not to repeat the experiment. Henceforth, unless the Turkish demands drain his resources, he proposes to have performances of French dramas and operettas, but to renounce the extravagant Italian opera.

THE articles in Russian papers are very different from those in the *Journal de St. Petersbourg*, in the *Nord*, and in other subsidised organs published in French and German *ad usum Europæ*. The language of the native press is calculated to excite Russians against England; and facts are ruthlessly garbled for the purpose of exalting Russia above all other nations, and creating enthusiasm for the holy war.

SIR JAMES FITZJAMES STEPHEN writes to the *Pall Mall Gazette* as follows:—"Recent articles in the *Pall Mall Gazette* have been so often attributed to me by name, both by the Indian and by the English press, that I must request you to allow me to state publicly that the pressure of other engagements brought my connection with your paper to a complete though perfectly friendly termination some years ago."

THE *Spectator* has been requested to mention that the salary of Nain Pundit, the great Hindoo explorer, was not Rs. 7 (14s.) a month, as stated by it, but Rs. 70 (£7). In addition to his pension of £360, the Pundit received from the Indian Government a grant of a small freehold estate or jaghir, worth about £50 a year more, a grant which would give him honour among his own kinsfolk. The *Spectator* thinks that still the Pundit has been underpaid for a lifetime of laborious and most successful work.

THE Vienna *Politische Correspondenz*, a semi-official organ of the Austrian Government, which has the peculiarity of inserting semi-official letters from St. Petersburg, in a Russian communication of this nature, says that Russian troops, under General von Kaufmann, will cross the Pamir into India in the event of England taking part in the Turkish War. This is the first time the Russians have spoken semi-officially of the possibility of military operations by way of the Pamir and the accessibility of India in that quarter.

MR. LOWE has given notice that he will call attention, on going into Committee of Supply, to a despatch from the Governor-General of India, dated the 12th of October, 1876, and to a despatch from the Secretary of State for India, dated the 22nd of March, 1877, on the Fuller case; and will move, "that an humble address be presented to Her Majesty, humbly praying that Her Majesty will be graciously pleased to give directions that no attempt be made by the Executive in any part of her dominions to influence any of Her Majesty's judges in the administration of justice."

ATLAS writes in the *World*:—"When only twenty, Abdul Kerim, the present Commander-in-Chief of the Turkish army, was the hero of a somewhat romantic adventure. He eloped with a pretty Moldavian Jewess, the *vivandiere* of his regiment; and the lovers withdrew into a remote village, where they were discovered a year after. He was degraded and reduced to the ranks; but the lesson, though severe, was not lost, and from that time he has not neglected Mars for Venus, although it may be added that he was a popular favourite in the Paris *salons*."

THE Dutch firm concerned in the Russian financial operation is Lipmann, Rosenthal, and Co., Amsterdam. According to the latest Russian intelligence, the advances amounts to 60,000,000f., is given for three months, may be extended to 12 months, and yields 6 per cent. interest and ½ per cent. commission. Messrs. Mendelssohn, at Berlin, Lipmann, at Amsterdam, and the Comptoir d'Escompte, at Paris, reserve to themselves the right of advancing to Russia 30,000,000 marks more, on the same conditions, should Russia want another advance. As security, Russia deposits an adequate amount of her Five per Cents.

SINCE last year the Russian press has been continually speaking of the renewal of privateering, and loudly extols the services of such expeditions in case of war with England, whose shipping trade could be greatly impeded by the numerous ships which Russia boasts of possessing, quite forgetting the power of our own mercantile navy. Such principles, although contravening the Declaration of Paris and the modern rights of nations, have been advocated by the papers, naturally with the assent of the Government; and furthermore, the Moscow Shipping Trade Society has wilfully provoked a fierce agitation, endeavouring to prove that privateers and corsairs are simply like irregular troops, and that their existence in no way infringes treaties.

THE different systems of rifles in use in the Russian army are the following: Carl, Krink, and Berdan. The revolvers are those of Smith and Vesson. Russians say that their armament is equal to that of the Prussian army. The Turkish infantry is armed with Henri Martini rifles of American manufacture, weighing 10½ lbs. without the bayonet, and 11½ lbs. with. Many Redifs have the Snider; but it is heavier by ¼ lb. than our Snider, and weighs 13 lbs. with the yatagan. They have also some Remingtons. The cavalry has the Winchester rifled carbine (revolving carbine), which weighs 10 lbs. without cartridges and 10 2/3 lbs. with 15 cartridges. All the dragoons have this weapon; but in the Uhlans only the flank troops have them.

THE *World* says:—"In spite of the rumours that Russia was unprepared for war, she appears to have the best of it in leaders, *materiel*, and general organisation. Her officers are, many of them, highly-trained scientific soldiers; she has plenty of weapons, and is only very short of powder. On the other side, matters have been much mismanaged. Not many months ago there were 500,000 stand of rifles at Constantinople, and not one single cartridge. The Turkish generals have not been chosen always for merit; Court favour has been too certain avenue to promotion. The generalissimo on the Danube, Abdul Kerim, is a personal friend of the War Minister, and has no great reputation as a soldier. It is reported now that a command has been offered to the Hungarian Klapka; but he wishes to make hard conditions, claiming to be quite independent and untrammelled, which the Turks are not prepared to concede. The last official returns of the War Ministry of Russia show that in the army of the Czar are 29,174 officers, and 742,645 non-commissioned officers and soldiers, of whom 79 per cent. are infantry, 88 per cent. cavalry, 11·1 per cent. artillery, and 2·1 per cent. engineers. Russians say that they can raise at any time two millions and a half of men exclusive of the national militia (*opoltchenie*,) which, by the bye, is not good for much."

THE following extract from the Parliamentary report for May 13 supplies the exact words of Sir S. Northcote's uncompromising declaration, already reported by telegraph, that Russia has the right to blockade Egyptian ports and seize ships carrying contraband of war to or from Egypt:—

Mr. Gourley asked the Chancellor of the Exchequer if, in consequence of the Khedive of Egypt having sent (as bound by treaty) a contingent of troops to aid his sovereign the Sultan of Turkey against Russia, Egypt was to be considered at war with Russia; and whether, as a consequence, the Russian Government had the right, if able, to blockade Egyptian ports and invade Egyptian territory.

The Chancellor of the Exchequer—The question which the hon. gentleman has asked seems to imply that, in consequence of the Khedive of Egypt having sent a contingent of troops to the Sultan of Turkey, the position of Egypt is in some way altered. In point of fact, whether the Khedive sent troops to the Sultan or not, Egypt is a part of the Turkish Empire; and of course, if Russia is at war with the Empire, she is at war with Egypt as a part of that Empire. If she is at war she has the right to blockade Egyptian ports, and to invade Egyptian territory; and there can be no doubt that vessels carrying contraband of war to or from Egypt would be liable to capture.

THE *Times* has the following from its Austrian correspondent, dated Vienna, May 17:—

There is a report which connects the journey of Count Schouvaloff to St. Petersburg with the localization of the war. The initiative in the matter is attributed to England, and the basis proposed is said to be that the operations in Europe shall not exceed beyond the Balkans nor in Asia westward of Trebizond. In well-informed quarters considerable doubt is expressed about the correctness of this report. It is, indeed, not thought impossible that Count Schouvaloff may endeavour to induce the Russian Government to give such an assurance about its ultimate designs as may serve to allay as much as possible all apprehensions regarding them that have arisen in England; but it is very much doubted that the way of doing this will be an attempt to fix a line of demarcation to the military operations. Entirely dependent as this must be on the turn of events, a stipulation to this effect would not only not be the best means of preventing further complications, but, on the contrary, might possibly become a source of such complications, since it might be difficult, if not impossible, for Russia to stop at a given point, even if really willing. If any stipulations as to the future are really contemplated, they ought, it is thought, to refer rather to the political advantages which Russia might be inclined to draw from any military success, according to the *on dits* of the Russians themselves, they intend going down once more to Adrianople, and, having got there, to inform the Powers that, having accomplished their task, they now call upon Europe to consult on what should be done next.

THE Prussian correspondent of the same paper telegraphs:—"It seems that the Russian Government intend to propose to England to confine warlike operations to certain limits to be laid down by mutual agreement."

LORD SALISBURY received on May 15 a deputation respecting the extension of railways in the territories of the Nizam of Hyderabad. The deputation was introduced by Mr. John Bright, M.P., and included the chairman and directors of the Great Indian Peninsula and Madras Railway Companies; Mr. Edmund Ashworth, chairman of the Manchester Chamber of Commerce; Mr. Hugh Mason, and several members of Parliament. Letters were received from the Duke of Sutherland and Lord Claud J. Hamilton, M.P., regretting unavoidable absence, but expressing their sympathy with the object of the deputation. Mr. Bright, in introducing the deputation, spoke strongly in favour of the proposed railways, and urged that no obstacles should be interposed to money being raised in England for such useful purposes. Mr. Fleming, Mr. Laing, Mr. Pender, and Mr. Edmund Ashworth followed. Lord Salisbury, in reply, said he regretted that, though repeatedly called for, he was still without an expression of the views of the Government of India, and it was contrary to the traditions of the office to give a definite reply in the absence of such expression. He would call for this without delay. He did not wish the deputation, however, to leave under the impression that he did not recognize the great importance of the projected lines, or that his own view or that of the Government of India was opposed to the development of the resources of Native States by the instrumentality of railways. On the contrary, he could emphatically state that their inclination was to extend railways as rapidly as possible.

THE LATE MR. H. F. PURCELL.

THE funeral of Mr. Purcell, which took place yesterday morning, was attended by the Chief Justice and nearly all the Judges of the High Court, members of the legal profession, and other gentlemen, notwithstanding the somewhat insufficient notice which had been issued. It was supposed that the funeral would take place in the evening, when, we are assured, many more would have been present. Among those present at the Sewree Cemetery, where the funeral arrived at 7 a.m., were observed Sir Michael Westropp, Chief Justice, Sir Charles Sargent, Mr. Justice Green, Mr. Justice West, Mr. Justice Kemball, Mr. Justice Pinhey, Colonel Mignon, Dr. Knapp, Messrs. G. H. Farran, F. Weedon, W. M. Tennent, F. Mathew, J. O'Leary, and Mr. Whyte, Engineer B. B. and C. I. Railway; Messrs. Latham, Pigot, Kirkpatrick, Lang, Fox, C. Farran, Inverarity, and Webb, barristers-at-law; Messrs. Tobin, Winter, Payne, and Macfarlane, solicitors, and others. Messrs. O'Leary and Pigot were, we believe, the chief mourners. Mr. Purcell was buried in the Roman Catholic enclosure near the right hand entrance, just ten paces in front of Captain Henry's grave.

It was expected that, at the sitting of the High Court yesterday, some reference would be made to the lamentable and sudden death of Mr. Purcell. Nothing, however, was said regarding it either at the Original Side or at the Appellate Side, Mazagon, where the Chief Justice presided in the first division court.

ICE FARMING.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—The Ice House in Apollo Street contracts to supply its customers with any quantity of ice that may be required, at the rate of one anna per pound. Well, when I send Rs. 2 with my pass book, I am graciously allowed three annas' worth, or 3 lbs; but at the same time the street hawkers are to be seen hawking ice for sale (supplied by the same company), at the rate of four annas the pound.

Here are the chief hotels and refreshment rooms refused their requirements to the advantage of street hawkers who make their 300 per cent. on the sales they effect, whereby the public in general are the sufferers. Is this fair? W. S. M.

METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS.

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY, COLABA.

BOMBAY, June 4th 1877.

Means of observations taken at 6 a.m., 10 a.m. 2 p.m., 4 p.m. and 10 p.m.	
Barometer (Corrected for Diff. Fah.	29·753
Temperature of the Air.....	87·6
Wet Bulb Thermometer.....	80·2
Dew Point	77·7
Relative humidity of Air	·730
Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky clouded=8).....	1·6
Maximum temperature of air (read at 2 p.m.)	91·6
Minimum do. do. (read at 5-30 a.m.)...	74·7
General Direction of wind	WNW, NW, WNW, W.
Movement of wind in 24 hours	226

MURDER IN THE NATIVE TOWN.

ON Monday night, about 11 o'clock, an alarm was raised that a man, named Shaik Ali Dada, was stabbed in the abdomen by a Mahomedan mendicant, named Gholam Mahomed *alias* Hajee Sahib, at Gogree Mahola, on the verandah of the house of Jooma Mahomed. On a policeman coming up to the scene, he found Shaik Ali Dada rolling on the ground as if in much pain; a light was procured, when a wound was discovered in his abdomen about three inches long, with his intestines protruding. Upon enquiry he stated that he was suddenly stabbed by Hajee Sahib, who was then lying by the side of his cot on a mattress and having an altercation. There appears to have been no witness to the deed being committed by Gholam Mahomed *alias* Hajee Sahib, but the clasp knife, the blade of which is four inches long, was recovered with the blade open lying close by his mattress; it bore no stains of blood, but with that knife the stab is supposed to have been inflicted. He claimed the knife as his property, and appears not to deny having committed the deed, but the reason he assigns for so doing is that Shaik Ali Dada had annoyed him to such an extent that he became excited and struck the blow in a passion. The policeman, on finding Shaik Ali Dada suffering from the wound, at once removed him in a buggy to the J. J. Hospital, where he expired in about two hours after admission. A Coroner's jury was empanelled yesterday morning at the J. J. Hospital to enquire into the circumstances.

HIGH COURT DECREES.

AT the High Court, which re-opened yesterday after the vacation, the following short causes were heard before the Hon. Mr. Justice Pinhey:—

LUDHA NATHOO AND ANOTHER *vs.* HAMIR HOOSSIN KHOTE AND OTHERS.

Mr. Abbas, instructed by Messrs. Tyabjee and Sayani for the plaintiffs, applied for a fortnight's postponement. There was no opposition, and the case was postponed until the 19th instant.

ANDREW JOHN MACDONALD *vs.* MOOLA SAHEB SYEDINA AND OTHERS.

Mr. Macpherson (for Mr. Inverarity), instructed by Messrs. Rimington, Hore, and Langley, said the suit had been instituted by Mr. Macdonald, of Sir Charles Forbes and Co., as the receiver appointed in another suit, to recover the money due on a promissory note executed by the defendants. Mr. Macdonald left Bombay after the institution of the suit; and in his stead Mr. Thorburn, of the same firm, was appointed receiver. The learned counsel applied for a fortnight's postponement on the ground that negotiations for a settlement were going on. It was ordered that this suit, as well as another by the same plaintiff against Hussonbhai bin Sayedina Abdool, be postponed for a fortnight.

CUMROODEEN TYABJEE *vs.* PREMCHUND ROYCHUND.

Mr. Budroodin appeared for the plaintiff. Mr. Macpherson, who, instructed by Messrs. Macfarlane and Gilbert, appeared for the defendant, applied that the suit be transferred to the long causes list. The learned counsel admitted the execution of the notes on which the suit was brought, but disputed the debt under the circumstances mentioned in the written statement beyond the sum of Rs. 4,188 which the defendant offered to bring into Court. The plaintiff, the defendant, and another had purchased 66 shares of the Coorla Spinning and Weaving Company for a sum of upwards of Rs. 69,000 in the name of the defendant. Plaintiff had a 8-annas share, and advanced Rs. 10,000 as the defendant's share of the purchase money, for which latter defendant passed two promissory notes. The shares were sold by the mortgagee, and there was a deficiency of Rs. 3,555, which the defendant had to pay. The defendant submitted that the plaintiff was bound to recoup him for his share of the loss. The suit was, it would be seen, brought by one partner against another.

Mr. Budroodin said the promissory notes were common notes payable on demand. On the 8th August 1876, plaintiff advanced Rs. 5,000, and a similar amount two days afterwards. The wonderful part of the case was the correspondence. In January last, when the plaintiff wrote for the money due to him, the defendant, without raising any objection, asked for two months' time, which was allowed him. At the expiration of the two months, and for some time subsequently, plaintiff made repeated demands for the money. On the 13th April last, the defendant wrote, "it is with great regret that I have to ask your apology for not paying the money. Money is very scarce," &c. There was nothing on the correspondence, said the learned counsel, to lead any one to believe there was anything like a defence; and this was not a respectable proceeding on the part of the defendant to gain time. Unless defendant brought Rs. 10,000 into Court, Mr. Budroodin should oppose the suit going into the long causes list.

Mr. Macpherson offered to bring the money into Court within a fortnight, remarking that he was prepared to deposit the sum mentioned in the written statement.

The Judge said this application must be refused. In his letter of February last, the defendant distinctly admitted that the whole amount was due.

The case was allowed to proceed. Mr. Macpherson said he was not instructed on the case. Plaintiff proved the claim, and the Court gave a decree for him for Rs. 10,000, with interest and costs.

THE following, among other short causes, were heard before Mr. Justice Atkinson:—

GOCULDAS GOPALDAS *vs.* JUGROOGUR ROOGNATHGUR AND ANOTHER.

Mr. Lang appeared for the plaintiff, and the defendants were unrepresented. The suit was brought to recover Rs. 2,550, being the amount of a hoondi drawn by the defendants in favour of the plaintiff and dishonoured when presented for payment. A decree was entered for the amount claimed, with interest at 9 per cent. from the 19th of June 1876 till judgment, costs, and interest on decree at 6 per cent.

NEW COLABA COMPANY *vs.* VIKRAM WAGHJE.

Mr. Kirkpatrick was counsel for the plaintiffs; the defendant did not appear. The object of the suit was to recover Rs. 4,378-12-8 on two promissory notes. A decree was entered for the full amount claimed, with interest on Rs. 4,228-12-8 from the 6th of July 1876 and on Rs. 150 from the 17th of August 1876 at 9 per cent., costs, and interest on decree at 6 per cent.

VENAYEK GUNPUTROW *vs.* HURGOPAL PREMSHOOKDASS.

This was a suit to recover Rs. 12,657-5, alleged to be due to the plaintiff by the defendant on an adjusted account. A decree was entered for the amount, with interest at 6 per cent. from the 10th November 1874 till judgment, costs, and interest on decree at 6 per cent.

TRANSFERRED TO LONG CAUSE LIST.

The cases, Ramnarayen Dayaram *vs.* Withuldas Walla and others, and Dayabhai Dossabhai *v.* Moteechund Foolchund were transferred to the Long Cause List.

HEADS OF INTELLIGENCE.

(Home News, May 18.*)*

AT several points on the Danube the Russians are about to cross the river.

The artillery duel between Turkish and Roumanian batteries at Kalafat and Widdin, and elsewhere, has been going on during the week.

In Asia Minor there has been engagements at Batoum and Soukhoum Kali, not apparently unfavourable to the Turkish troops, and the tribes of the Caucasus are in full rebellion against the Czar.

The Roumanian Chamber has passed resolutions repudiating the control of the Porte, and declaring war against its authority. There is much excitement in Servia, and a strong war party exists.

In Croatia, Hungary, and Greece, there is a good deal of agitation and disquiet.

The British Squadron has arrived at Port Said, at the mouth of the Suez Canal.

The Russian squadrons at San Francisco and New York have left those ports under sealed orders.

The greatest excitement has been caused in Paris and throughout France by the retirement by M. Jules Simon and his Cabinet. M. Simon and his colleagues are replaced by the Duc de Broglie and a Cabinet composed exclusively of the Right. The Republican majority in the Chamber of Deputies vehemently resents this course, and there are manifestly grave difficulties ahead.

In the House of Commons on Monday, May 14, Mr. Gladstone's resolutions were rejected by 354 votes to 223.

The Universities Bill in Committee and the report of the Arctic Expedition Committee was the chief business that has engaged the House of Commons, which is prorogued till the 31st, since the Eastern Question debate.

In the House of Lords there was a short discussion on Monday, May 14, raised by Lord Rosebery, on the Tripoli Slave Trade; and last night, May 17, the Government Burials Bill passed through Committee.

The Queen goes immediately from Windsor to Balmoral.

The Princess of Wales is still absent from Marlborough House and England.

Mr. Hanbury Tracy (Liberal), has been returned for the Montgomery Boroughs, and Mr. Gray (Home Rule), for Tipperary, by a very large majority.

The Judicial Committee of the Privy Council has given judgment in the Folkestone Ritual Case, deciding two points for and two against Mr. Ridsdale.

The Rev. A. Tooth has returned to Hatcham, and on Sunday last, May 13, administered the sacrament to a large congregation.

The twenty-eighth in the list of the thirty successful candidates at the recent examination for the India Civil Service is Gustasp Ardaseer, the son of a Bombay gentleman, and a kinsman of Rustomjee Cursetjee, who passed tenth two years ago. Both were pupils of Mr. W. B. Scoones, at Garrick Chambers.

The Masters and Fellows of Balliol College have announced that they will receive ten of the successful candidates without any entrance examination.

OBITUARY OF THE WEEK.—The Earl of Shrewsbury; Lord Erskine; the Earl of Orkney; Major T. A. Jenkins, Ben. Ret.; Surg. J. Jeffreys, Ben. Ret.; the Hon. C. Boyce, Jamaica; Lieut.-Col. Sir J. S. C. Stepney, Bart.; the Hon. B. Vicker, of Jamaica; Marchioness Dowager of Lothian; Capt. Phayre, R.N., J. P. for Bath; T. W. Armstrong, late of India; the Hon. and Rev. A. H. Gore; the Countess of Home; the Hon. L. H. Rathven; W. Terry, late of Midnapore; Mr. H. Moore, late M.P.

EXPLOSION ON BOARD THE REVANCHE.

THE particulars of the explosion on board the French man-of-war La Revanche, forwarded from Toulon, at which port that vessel has arrived from Villafranca, are very distressing. It is now certain that there are twenty-seven deaths, as, in addition to the twenty-six sailors killed by the explosion, one jumped overboard and was drowned. Ten others are so badly injured that there is little chance of their recovery, eighteen are severely injured, and twenty-seven slightly so. The catastrophe occurred at 9 in the morning, just as the Revanche was preparing to start with the rest of the squadron for the Bay of Lyons. It is believed that the explosion was caused by the vibration of the engines when set in motion. When the explosion took place, the steam box over the boiler was blown in all directions, and the fragments struck a great many of the sailors, whose sufferings were increased by the discharge of steam. The rumour goes that the boiler in question, which had done eleven years' service, was condemned a few months ago.

LATEST WAR NEWS.

FIGHTING NEAR KARS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.)

ST. PETERSBURG, May 18.—The following official telegram has been received here from the commander-in-chief of the Army of the Caucasus:—

"TIFLIS, May 17.—Major-General Komaroff executed a reconnaissance before Kars on the 16th inst. with four battalions of infantry, two batteries, and three sotnias of irregular cavalry and Karapack militia. The two latter, while marching in advance on the left wing, were vigorously attacked by a Turkish force consisting of 1,000 dragoons, eight infantry battalions, and a battery of artillery. Six sotnias of our Dagestan cavalry were sent to the assistance of the left wing, and a stubbornly contested, hand-to-hand engagement ensued. The Turks had sixty-four dead, besides wounded, and two prisoners. They also lost many horses, and a quantity of arms. The losses on the Russian side were one officer and twenty horsemen killed, and five officers and fifty-four horsemen wounded. Among the latter was Major-General Tcheloksieff, commander of the Dagestan Brigade. There was no loss among our regular troops."

ERZEROUM, May 15, 8 p. m. (delayed in transmission).—Intelligence received here announces that the Russians have sent forward their reconnoitring parties as far as Karakilisian. They distribute grain for sowing purposes among the inhabitants, and pay for provisions exorbitant prices.

The Russians near Kars are actively engaged in constructing flying bridges over the Djamishli river for the passage of heavy siege guns.

At Ardahan a Russian attack has been bravely repulsed by the Ottoman army.

May 16, 8.50 p. m.—News received here from Kars announces that all last night the Russians were making great preparations to attack the place, and were bringing up ammunition and war material to the front. To-day about noon a column of troops belonging to the centre of the Russian army made a reconnaissance. This being perceived from Kars, a body of Turkish troops made a sortie, and had a sharp engagement with the advancing Russians, the result of which is not yet known."

NEWS FROM TURKEY.

CONSTANTINOPLE, May 17, 11-30 p. m.—The Ambassadors of Germany, Austria, and Italy arrived here to-night.

The cannonade across the Danube between Oltenitza and Turtukai continues.

The Sheik-ul-Islam has issued a fetwa conferring upon the Sultan the title of the Victorious in consequence of the capture of Soukhoum Kaleh.

THE BLACK SEA AND THE SEA OF AZOFF.

ODESSA, May 17, 8.40 p. m.—The following telegram has been received from Lord Derby:—"Ambassador at Constantinople telegraphs that the Porte regrets that it cannot entertain application which he was instructed to make for further delay in favour of neutral vessels at ports in the Sea of Azoff, which had been prevented from taking in cargo by bad weather."

ENGAGEMENT BEFORE KARS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

ERZEROUM, May 16, 8-50 p.m.

News received here from Kars announces that all last night the Russians were making great preparations to attack the place, and were bringing up ammunition and war material to the front. To-day, about noon, a body of Turkish troops made a sortie from Kars and had an engagement with a strong Russian column, the result of which is not yet known.

(CENTRAL NEWS TELEGRAMS.)

ST. PETERSBURG, Friday Morning.

A severe engagement took place before Kars on Wednesday. The Turks attacked a Russian reconnoitring party, but were repulsed, having sixty dead and wounded on the field. The Russians took several prisoners, together with a number of horses and a quantity of arms. The Russian losses were one officer and twenty men killed, five officers and seventy men wounded.

THE CIRCASSIAN REVOLT.

CONSTANTINOPLE, May 18.

A number of priests have been landed with the Turkish troops at Soukhum Kale for the purpose of preaching a religious war among the revolted Circassian tribes. Both the town and fortress of Shukoum Kale are completely in the hands of the Turks.

ST. PETERSBURG, May 18.

The attempts to surround Kars have proved ineffectual, owing to the sorties made by the garrison, and the strong positions occupied by the Turkish forces. The town will probably be bombarded from the heights on which the Russians are established. Much anxiety is felt here respecting the army of General Melikoff owing to the insurrection in the Caucasus. It is feared that he will be unable to maintain his line of communications.

THE GREEK REVOLUTIONARY COMMITTEE. RISING AT JANINA

TRIESTE, May 18.

The Greek Central Revolutionary Committee, according to intelligence received here, has sent out the signal for revolt, and 16,000 men are already in arms at Janina in Albania. As the Porte has rejected the Cretan proposals, the Central Revolutionary Committee of Crete has resolved upon a rising in conjunction with the Greek leaders.

KALAFAT.

BUCHAREST, May 18.

The Roumanians have abandoned Kalafat in favour of the Russians, who are mounting heavier guns, and thus threaten serious damage to Widdin.

(FROM THE "DAILY TELEGRAPH.")

PERA, May 17, 12-40 p. m.

A large force of Circassian emigrants, with great stores of arms and ammunition, have been shipped from the Bosphorus for a point on the Black Sea coast which I am requested not to make known. The expedition will be protected and assisted by the two Ironclad frigates, and I think I may venture to promise that the result will be both a surprising and a serious blow for the Russians.

LOM PALANKA, May 17.

I have just arrived here on my way to Widdin. I find the Turks all along the line in capital positions. The troops are enthusiastic and confident.

(FROM THE "TIMES.")

BERLIN, May 17.

It seems that the Russian Government intend to propose to England to confine warlike operations to certain limits to be laid down by mutual agreement.

The Russian movement of concentration upon Kars from Poti, Akhaltsik, Alexandropol, and Erivan has come to a standstill a few marches from the frontier. The delay is partly occasioned by the necessity of establishing stores for victualling the troops on Turkish soil, and partly by the Russian generals even now recognising the change effected in the primary conditions of warfare by the universal adoption of the needle-gun.

LORD SALISBURY ON THE INDIAN CIVIL SERVICE.

ON the 17th May, Lord Salisbury received at the Home Office a large and influential deputation from the heads

to have been killed and a portion of the works destroyed. It has been somewhat the same at Oltenitza.

In spite of the extensive preparations made by the Russians, there seem to be great difficulties about the means of transport. According to a competent calculation made here, the four Corps d'Armee in the first line, if provided with equipments according to modern requirements, would, in a country like Bulgaria devoid of railways, have to feed some 95,000 horses. The small Russian country carts are scarcely suited for military purposes, as they would greatly increase the length of the columns on the road and all through the winter, therefore, the work of supplying the very deficient Russian military trains with carts and waggons has been going on. Still, one of the first things done by the Russians after crossing into Roumania was to apply to the Government of that country for 3,000 carts. It is not known how far the Roumanian authorities have been able to meet this demand, but it is stated that the transport of provisions and forage to the troops on the railway lines is done by carts requisitioned in Wallachia. This, however, may also be explained by the circumstance that most of the provisions and forage now consumed by the Russians is supplied by Roumanian contractors, or bought by the Russian Commissariat in the open market. As regards payment, a correspondent of the *Journal de Geneve* writes from Barboschi on the 5th of May :—

"Hitherto the Russian Army has paid cash in French gold; but I believe advantage will be taken soon of Clause 23 of the Convention, and the payments will be made in bonds. This morning I saw such bonds in Barboschi. They resemble banknotes, and their text is in Roumanian as well as Russian. It is something like this :—

"'Imperial Southern Army's stay in Roumania.—Bond for 1,000f., payable in gold on the 187 at the central pay-office of the Army. "'NICHOLAS.

"'Head-quarters in Kischineff, April 17-29, 1877.'"

The bonds are respectively for 5-0f., 1,0-0f., 5,000f., 10,000f., 25,000f., and 65,000f. Sums below 500f. are to be paid in cash. Together with the bond a certificate is given to the person entitled to it, stating the object for which the bond has been given. These bonds are countersigned by the Chief of the Staff and by the Paymaster-General of the Army. Originally, it was not intended to affix the signature of the Grand Duke; but it had been ascertained that the Roumanians, who have on several previous occasions received similar Russian bonds for the payment of which they are still waiting, had no very great confidence in these paper securities, and the Grand Duke Nicholas has not hesitated to pledge himself, as it were, personally for their payment by attaching his name to them. The Roumanians will, therefore, accept these "bonds" as if they were cash.

It will be remembered that, according to the terms of the Convention with Roumania, these bonds are payable in three months.

It is much the same with the transport by railway as by road, and this, too, seems to be giving rather more trouble than was anticipated. Apart from the delays caused by there being only a single line with siding stations rather far apart, the moving material is found to be very insufficient. Comparatively little can be spared from Russia, as the gradual advance of the Reserves and the general movement of the whole Army south and west almost exhausts the rolling stock, but even what might be spared from this is not available on account of the difference of gauge. The railway corps is indeed busy laying down a third rail along the Roumanian line, but by reason of the interruptions to which this work is exposed by passing trains it cannot advance very expeditiously. It was from military considerations that the broad gauge was chosen for the Russian lines, and the Russians are now the first to feel the mistake they have made. Even before the war broke out the Russians, through third persons, applied to the various Austrian companies for engines and rolling stock, but they do not seem to have been very successful. Thus, among others, they applied to the Staatsbahn, the largest Austrian company, which also makes its own engines and other material, but the answer was that nothing could be spared, though the company had no objection to supply new rails, engines, and waggons, from its own factories, an offer, however, which does not seem to have been accepted. Still a number of trains, carrying Moscow biscuit and shoes, have lately passed over the Lemberg-Czernowitz line, marked as belonging to the Warsaw Railway, which, like the other Russian lines, has a broad gauge, and the Russians, therefore, must either have transformed some of their own material and laid down the intermediate rail from the place where they were transformed to the frontier, or else they must have obtained rolling-stock from some of the Austrian companies inscribed as belonging to the Warsaw Railway. The Russians also applied through third persons to the Austrian Danube Steam Navigation Company for the cession of some steamers and transport ships, but they were met with refusal.

The news that the Russians have already some batteries on the Danube is confirmed. They are described as small, but ingeniously made, consisting of three pontoons joined together, each carrying one gun. This may account for their having been constructed so quickly. The pontoons were floated down the Pruth, and were then joined by the marine detachment attached to the Russian Army for river operations. They are also said to be entrusted with laying the torpedoes in the river, which may perhaps explain why nothing has hitherto been heard of these deadly engines of the Danube. Besides these small gun-boats, the Russians have also some larger steamers, which have been armed as war vessels. They were found on the spot, which naturally excited the suspicion that they had been sent there before.

BERLIN, MAY 13.

The 7th and 12th Russian Corps, while on their way to the Kilia, were suddenly ordered west, and are marching upon Giurgevo and Turn. In about a week the northern bank of the Danube, between the mouth of the Alutza and Rustchuk, will probably be occupied by some 60,000 men. Adding to this that fresh batteries are being constructed at Ciclina, somewhat north of Ibraila, near the mouth of the Sereth, it is clear that the Russians are either preparing to cross the Danube simultaneously on several points, or that they wish to make the Turks believe that such is their plan. The Turks are thus compelled to distribute their forces over a large area, and, being numerically weaker than the Russians, cannot but be sensibly injured by this necessity. One or two Russian bridges are being kept in readiness on the Sereth.

BERLIN, MAY 14.

Roumania is entirely in the hands of Russia, having neither money nor troops. That portion of the Roumanian Army fit for active operations in the field cannot be estimated at over some 30,000 men. The Infantry are provided with various kinds of rifles and indifferent officers; the Cavalry have very inefficient horses; and the Artillery consists of a number of Krupp guns. Accordingly, the Austrian warnings will probably result in a postponement of the declaration of independence, and this though Russia does not object to rebellion.

BERLIN, MAY 16.

It is stated that the energetic Aziz Pasha has been appointed Abdul Kerim's Chief of the Staff, vice Nesib Pasha.

BUCHAREST, MAY 13.

The Russian troops are marching steadily along the Roumanian highways, and the Brigades of Cavalry with them. The Batteries of Horse Artillery which have passed Bucharest indicate heavy masses of infantry to follow, should the usual proportion of the different arms of the service be maintained. Occasionally the men start one of their wild martial songs, which they sing in chorus with a precision that would not disgrace the chorus of an Opera troupe. There is an air of quiet doggedness about these Russian soldiers which augurs ill for the Moslem host assembled on the other side of the Danube. They have the appearance of men who will hammer away at an object until it is worn down by sheer friction, while at the same time the energy with which they join in their occasional warsongs shows that there is latent fire under the dogged exterior of which shows apparent indifference to surrounding circumstances. The horses and equipments of these men do not show any evidence of the "bankruptcy" which Russia is accused of suffering from, and, whatever may be the financial condition of the Muscovite Empire, there has been no lack of expenditure upon the outfit of its Army. The men are all furnished with stout boots of Russian leather, and this will go far towards preserving their health in the campaign. Their uniforms are well made, and those of the Hussar regiments especially are handsomely ornamented. The artillery which passed here was of two kinds—a steel gun and a brass one, both, however, breechloaders. The caissons, limbers and ammunition waggons are well made, and strong enough for rough roads and hard knocks. The Cavalry consists of three varieties—the Cossack, Uhlan, and Hussar. The Cossacks are armed with a lance about 15ft. long, and have a triangular, bayonet-shaped pouch about 8 in. in length. They also carry sabres, carbines, and some of them revolvers.

The Russians are occupying the various strategic positions along the Danube in a manner suggestive of an intention to make a thorough campaign and of immense masses of troops available for the purpose. They are extending their right up the river as fast as the troops come down from their former position on the right of the line along the Pruth, and the occupation of every point of importance must prove intensely perplexing to the Turkish Commander-in-Chief, obliged as he is to defend the same length of line with an inferior force. This disposal of the Russian Army does not suggest a desperate effort to pass the river, with heavy loss, at one of the traditional crossing-points; but, on the contrary, it rather indicates an intention of utilising the superiority of numbers possessed by the Russian Army on the Danube, to quietly convey forces across the Danube at points totally or, perhaps, practically undefended, and in this way gaining a footing on the right bank, and turning the strongly-fortified places like Silistria and Rustchuk.

The Roumanian Army is being concentrated on the Oltenitza and Kalafat positions, a heavy Corps of Russian Cavalry, with Horse Artillery, is already between these Roumanian Corps d'Armees, extending along the Giurgevo and Turn-Magurali line, so that the Russian and Roumanian Armies are already as it were interlaced with each other. The position of the Roumanian general head-quarters is not yet made known, and the way in which the two Corps of the Principality are mingled with the Russians renders it rather difficult for Prince Charles even to have a head-quarters, or to use his Army in anything like an independent manner. It looks at present as though the Russians had quietly and dexterously placed the Roumanian troops where they should be practically blended with their own, as previously suggested by the Grand Duke Nicholas but strenuously objected to by the Roumanian Prince and his Government—an objection perfectly natural in the circumstances. The effect of the Turkish policy has apparently been to strengthen the hands of the War Party in Bucharest, and to force the Government of the Principality to make common cause with the Russian invaders. The repeated incursions of marauding bands of Turkish soldiers into defenceless Roumanian villages has, of course, had its natural result in placing Turkey and the Principality in a state of actual, though as yet undeclared, warfare. The artillery duels at Kalafat and Oltenitza have certainly shaken any lingering hopes of the neutrality professed at the commencement of the Russian movement, and the formal declaration of war between Turkey and her nominal vassal may be expected at any moment. It is possible that hostilities may be continued, as they have commenced, without any formal declarations by either Government. The Roumanian Treasury is nearly empty, and, in present circumstances, it is difficult to see how it is to be replenished; but the history of the East shows that people can fight out in this part of the world whether they have money or not. Therefore, it is useless to base calculations upon Treasury statistics when the probabilities of the future are being estimated. The Roumanians are accused of want of military order by foreign critics; but their brethren in the Austrian Armies fought desperately during the campaign of 1866. They are men of fine physique, are well armed and equipped, and there is no reason why they should not do credit to their country in the field. The senseless depredations of the Turks on the Southern side of the Danube have supplied a good deal of the necessary disposition to take up arms which was wanting at the beginning of the campaign, and as the full Militia forces will probably be added to the present Regular and Reserve corps, the Roumanian contingent will be a formidable one in numbers.

The question now being discussed here is whether the Roumanian Army shall cross the Danube with the Russians, or simply remain on their own soil to protect the lines of communication, &c. But, although the majority of the members of the Government are at present opposed to the passage of the river, it is extremely probable that the more active and determined members of the War Party will finally prevail, and that the Roumanians will finally share the fortunes of the Russians in the tented field, at least to the extent of crossing the Danube and cooperating in a greater or less degree with the Muscovite Armies in Bulgaria.

BUCHAREST, MAY 14.

On Friday night, in consequence of the tone of Roumanian politics during the preceding 48 hours, the Assembly which was elected before the present War question came before the country, passed the following resolution :—

"The Assembly is fully satisfied with the explanation of the Minister of the Interior regarding the present condition and attitude of the country. Considering that Turkey, by her acts of aggression against Roumania, has severed the old ties which united us, and has placed herself in a state of war with the Roumanian Government, and taking into account the declaration of our Government that the Roumanian cannon have already responded to the warlike acts of Turkey, the National Assembly recognizes the state of war as existing between Roumania and the Ottoman Empire.

"The attitude of the Roumanian Government in face of foreign aggression is approved by the Assembly, and they rely with confidence upon the ideas of equity, and justice of the Guaranteeing Powers, who have taken under their protection the development of the political existence of the Principality of Roumania.

"Having full confidence in the energy and patriotism of the Government, the Assembly gives it the power to take all necessary measures to defend and assure the existence of the Roumanian State in such a way that at the conclusion of peace Roumania should come out with a clearly-defined political character enabling it to fulfil its historical mission."

This resolution is not the original one proposed by M. Stolojano, Vice-President of the Assembly, the introduction of the words relating to the Guaranteeing Powers being a modification to please the more moderate members. The resolution came before the Senate on Saturday night. It was modified in this Chamber by the influence of the Moderate Conservatives, who united for the purpose with the more moderate members of the Radical Party. M. Boeresco, the Minister of Foreign Affairs in the Catargi Ministry, made a powerful speech, declaring that his policy had always favoured Roumanian independence, the Guaranteeing Powers consenting, without whose countenance he would not support it. He accepted the state of war created by Turkey as *un fait accompli*, believing that the Government did not intend to precipitate events, and he asked if he had interpreted the Government policy aright.

BUCHAREST, MAY 15.

From an Englishman who happened to be in Widdin at the time of the first bombardment from Kalafat I learn some interesting details of the first day's firing. He says that the artillery practice was good on both sides and even the Turks admitted that the Roumanian batteries were well served. The first day's bombardment resulted in the death of a woman in Widdin and the wounding of half a dozen other citizens. My informant states that the Turkish troops in Widdin and the vicinity number about 50,000 men, and they expect an increase of 25,000 from Sofia. Many Turkish officers expressed the greatest surprise that Kalafat had not been occupied by the Ottoman forces at the outset of the war, the general idea being that the Turkish commander at Widdin, Osman Pasha, was afraid to take the step without orders from Constantinople. The Turkish troops in Widdin are in good condition. My informant further states that the impression in Widdin appeared to be general that no quarter would be shown by the Turks to any Roumanians crossing the Danube into Bulgaria.

Large masses of Russian Infantry have encamped between Bucharest and the Danube, but their objective point on that river is not known to the public.

The Russian commander has not made as much use of the Roumanian railways as was expected. The march to the Danube has been made as economically as possible. The troops have not been fatigued, as there was no use in placing them on the shore of the Danube before they were actually required to cross.

The operations of the Turkish Danubian fleet have not been successful so far. The Turkish Commander-in-Chief might have learnt from the extensive river warfare in America during the rebellion that while steamers may run past shore batteries with tolerable impunity, it is dangerous work to stop and attempt to fight heavy guns. It is quite evident, from indications observable here, that Turkish artillery duels between Kalafat and Widdin have not been bloodless on the Roumanian side; but it is impossible to give details of the loss and damage produced by the Turkish guns.

BUCHAREST, MAY 16.

There was musketry and artillery firing across the Danube yesterday between the Roumanian troops near Oltenitza and the Turkish forces on the opposite side of the river at Turtukai. The Turkish artillery practice was wretched, but for the first time on the Danube their shells exploded with considerable regularity. Firing was resumed to-day at noon, and is still going on. The chief value of all this desultory skirmishing along the Danube is to accustom the troops of both sides to the smell of gunpowder.

Constantinople telegrams stating that fighting has been going on in the Dobrudscha are unfounded. No engagements have occurred between Russians and Turks in Europe, except on the line of batteries between Ibraila and Ismail.

The Russian artillerymen at Ibraila have been trying their 5-inch guns on the Turkish town of Matchin, about 15 miles from Ibraila. They say that they have succeeded in throwing shells into the place.

The Roumanian authorities state that their troops are behaving well in the field, and that no case of desertion has occurred up to the present time.

The Russian military authorities in the Bucharest district have asked for more animals and waggons from the Roumanian Prefects than they can supply. Hence their transport arrangements have been somewhat delayed.

The Moderate Party at Bucharest appear to be holding their own for the present with regard to the Roumanian Army crossing the Danube; but the Extremists have hitherto manifested the most energy, and may finally carry the day.

The weather is hot, and the roads are drying rapidly.

A force of Cossacks have constructed several batteries upon the Island of Gheeet, opposite Ibraila, completely commanding the old channel of the Danube, which runs by Matchin, on the Turkish side of the river. These are the first batteries built by the Russians on Turkish soil in Europe since the present war commenced. Some Krupp guns have also been mounted at Vaduel Budor, above Ibraila, to prevent the gunboats coming down to interfere with Russian operations below that point.

ASIA MINOR.

BERLIN, MAY 12.

On crossing the Turkish frontier, the Grand Duke Michael, the Commander-in-Chief of the Russian Caucasus Army, issued the following proclamation to the inhabitants of Adjaria and Redutet, the two adjacent Turkish Provinces, inhabited mostly by Georgians :—

"By order of His Majesty the Czar of All the Russias, the troops under my command enter your country. Our magnanimous and philanthropic Monarch unsheathes his sword, not to injure pacific inhabitants, nor to achieve glory by the destruction of the unarmed: what he aims at is the defence of the oppressed and the coercion of the oppressor. He is anxious to vindicate justice and the right of man. Hence the troops of the Russian Czar do not enter your confines to menace any of the pacific inhabitants of the country. Excepting such as by their acts constitute themselves our enemies, we shall account all of you our friends, and protect your families and property. It is my sincere wish that the presence in your country of Russian troops may not lead to mutual hostilities, but may erect a spiritual bond between you and ourselves. You are the sons of the noble race of Kvartel, whose next-of-kin live under Russian rule, and have ever been faithful and beloved subjects of the Russian Emperor."

Another proclamation issued by the Grand Duke Michael to the inhabitants of the vilayet of Erzeroum, who are Armonians and Turks, runs thus :—

"The troops of the Caucasus Army, under my command, enter your country. In the name of the Emperor of All the Russias, I, in my capacity as Commander-in-Chief and His Majesty's Governor-General of the Caucasus declare what follows. The Russian troops advance, not in order to injure and afflict the pacific inhabitants of the country, but to relieve innocent sufferers and to assist the oppressed. Your ordinary avocations will not be disturbed, nor will your property be violated. Not a hair on your heads will be touched if you have confidence in our troops and peacefully remain in your houses. I have given the strictest orders to General Loris Melikoff to punish any offenders who, contrary to my expectation, should be found violating the rules protecting your lives and property. On the other hand, any of you resisting our troops and taking up arms against us will be treated as enemies, and will have to thank yourselves for the consequences."

To guard against Turkish flying columns, the post roads in Russian Transcaucasus are lined with Cossack guards.

BERLIN, MAY 15.

The second son of Schamyl, who lives at St. Petersburg as an officer in the Imperial Guard, has been sent to the Caucasus to take part in appeasing rebellion.

VIENNA, MAY 13.

Hassan Pasha, the commander of the Turkish forces at Batoum, officially reports an engagement on the 9th inst. in which the Russians lost 4,000 killed. Of course, it will be well to wait for further confirmation of this, as the number of the Russian dead sounds rather fabulous.

VIENNA, MAY 15.

In opposition to the telegram of Hassan Pash from Batoum as to the repulse of the Russians, with a loss of 4,000 men, come the Russian bulletins, which say that Lieut-General Orlobshin, commanding the Division which operates on that side, pushed forward on the 11th inst. two advanced guards against the heights of Hatzubani, along the River Kintcheshi, and stormed this tolerably strong position, in doing which the whole force showed itself worthy of the old renown of the Caucasian Army. The Turkish loss was enormous, that of the Russians being 12 soldiers killed and eight officers and 107 men wounded. These two versions of what is evidently the same affair seem all the more irreconcilable since, according to a later Turkish telegram, it was the Turkish Volunteers, under Ali Pasha, son of Hassan Pasha, who drove back the Russians, after nine hours' fighting, from their well-fortified position. As in all similar cases, we must wait till the hostile forces thereabouts show themselves again before deciding which of the two bulletins is nearer the truth.

The *Invalide Russe* publishes a telegram of the Grand Duke Michael, which states that on the 12th inst. a Turkish squadron appeared before Gadanty, in Abhasia, bombarded the place, and landed 1,000 Circassians of those who had emigrated. Some sotnias of Cossacks and Militia have been sent against them. On the 14th six Turkish ironclads were before Soukhoum Kaleh. From all this it appears that the Turks mean to work upon the dissatisfied populations.

If a telegram in the Berlin *Tagplatt*, from St. Petersburg, is to be believed, they have been successful enough in the rear of the Russian Army. A revolt has broken out among the Mountaineers, which threatens to cut off their line of communication. The Abhages have all risen at the appearance of the Turkish squadron, which has set itself to bombard and destroy all those vast forts which have been constructed to subjugate the Circassians. The telegraph has been destroyed in many places, and the danger is increasing.

As the Grand Duke himself has already once reported a rising in the mountains, there would seem to be some trouble in store there for the Russians, which may not be without influence on the slowness of the advance on Erzeroum.

VIENNA, MAY 16.

The Turks adhere to their account of the late affair at Batoum, and yesterday a bulletin announcing a great Victory at that place was published in Rustchuk, which caused great joy there.

THERAPIA, MAY 14.

The despatch from Hassan Pasha announcing the Russian defeat, with 4,000 killed, near Batoum, and which, though officially published, found many sceptics, is now more generally believed.

PARIS, MAY 16.

A Russian Agency telegram, dated this afternoon, says :—

"The Grand Duke Michael telegraphs from Tiflis :—

"'The four torpedo boats of the steamship Conetantine have all, fortunately, returned to the port of Sebastopol.

"'The day before yesterday five Turkish iron clads bombarded Soukoum Kaleh for two hours. The town suffered, but the attempt to land was brilliantly repulsed. The streets were covered with Turkish bodies. The iron clads commenced yesterday to station themselves before Soukoum.'

No official telegram as yet published confirms the news circulated abroad of a passage of the Danube by the Russians at Potbashi.

"It is announced from Odessa that the Russian steamer Argonaut has been able to enter Otchakoff, after having gone on to Suline.

"The American officers in the service of Egypt have refused to bear arms against Russia. They will remain in Egypt.

"As regards the rumours that Count Schouvaloff would arrive from London with peace propositions, they only prove the favourable and wellfounded opinion entertained of the conciliatory feeling of the Ambassador, as well as of the Russian Government, which remains moderate in its intentions, though very firm in its action."

A Constantinople telegram reports that after a bombardment by the Turkish squadron of the Russian fortified town of Soukoum Kaleh, in the Caucasus, the Turkish troops landed, defeated the Russians, and remain masters of the position, the population of the district joining them.

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6" by 6", 6" by 4" Stoneware Junction Pipes	"	1	0	0	"
4" by 4" Stoneware Junction Pipes	"	0	12	0	"
12" by 12", 12" by 9", 12" by 6" 12" by 4" Stoneware double Junctions	"	3	12	0	"
9" by 9", 9" by 6", 9" by 4" Stoneware double Junctions	"	2	4	0	"
6" by 6", 6" by 4" Stoneware double Junctions	"	1	8	0	"
4" by 4" Stoneware double Junctions	"	1	2	0	"
Stoneware Syphons, with bottoms	"	3	0	0	each.
" " Gully Traps	"	4	0	0	"
Roofing Tiles	"	12	0	0	per 100.
Staffordshire pattern Roofing Tiles blue, buff, Red	"	15	0	0	per 100 Sft.
Tresselated Paving Tiles	"	0	6	0	to 10 0 per Square foot according to pattern.
Glazed Stoneware Lions head Spouts	"	3	0	0	each.
Glazed Stoneware Lac Cylinders	"	3	0	0	"
Glazed Stoneware Lac Cylinders with Cork stoppers	"	4	0	0	"
Fire Bricks	"	9	0	0	per 100.
Fire clay	"	35	0	0	" ton.
Stoneware Invert Blocks	"	1	8	0	each.
Gutter Bricks	"	2	0	0	"
Commode pans and Lantine pans	"	2	0	0	"
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Telegraph Lacquer Tubes glazed	"	0	8	0	"
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Extracts from Official Report of trials made at H. M.'s Mint, see pages 18, 19, and 20, part 1, vol. 8, of Records of the Geological Survey of India, 1875.

First Experiment in September, 1874, by Theodore W. H. Hughes, Esq., F. G. S., A. R. S. M., Officiating Deputy Superintendent, Geological Survey, India. "The Fire Bricks tested by me were furnished by the Firm of Messrs Burn and Co. *** The materials from which they are made are very refractory and capable of resisting high temperature, without sensibly fusing. *** That compared with Stourbridge Fire Bricks, they are somewhat superior."

The specimens were subjected to a temperature of over 3,000° Fht., the smelting point of Cast Iron being 2,786° Fht.

Second Experiment in January, 1875, by H. B. Medicott, Esq., A. R. S. M., Officiating Superintendent, Geological Survey, India : "Several of them stood the test perfectly, showing no sign of cracking, or of vitrification. These latter trials were made in the presence of Mr. Whitelaw, Manager of the Bengal Iron Company's proposed works, and others who agreed in the favourable estimate formed of the quality of these bricks."

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